The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Another Fenian Attack Upon a Martello Tower.

Advance Movement of the British Forces in Abyssinia.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

Attack upon a Martello Tower—Identification of one of the Clerkenwell Fenians.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The Martello tower at Duncannon, near Wexford, Ireland, was attacked last night by a body of Fenians. The garrison fired upon the assailants, who after returning the fire fled. No casualties are reported.

The Fenian SHAW has turned Queen's evidence. He positively identifies BARRETT as the man who fired the fuse which caused the Clerkenwell explosion.

ABYSSINIA.

Advancement of the British Forces.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The following important news have been received from Annesley Bay:

Despatches from Senafe announce that the expedition is again in motion. A forward movement has commenced. The van has already reached Gooma, a native village some twelve miles beyond this point. Gen. NAPIER will immediately put himself at the head of the column of advance and push on to Antalo, the capital of the Tigre district.

CUBA.

Steamship Race from New-Orleans to Havana—Reported Order to Santa Anna to Quit the Isle.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The steamers *Bienville* and *Star of the Union*, which left New-Orleans at the same hour, intending to make a trial of speed, arrived here to-day. The race was very exciting and closely contested. For sixty hours out from New-Orleans the steamers kept side by side. Then the *Star of the Union* began to gain slowly, and reached this harbor only one mile ahead of the *Bienville*.

A report is current that Captain-General LERSUNDI has ordered SANTA ANNA to leave the island.

Large Seizure of Refined Petroleum in Boston.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

There was a good deal of excitement in this city this afternoon among the dealers in oil, in consequence of the seizure, by officers of the internal revenue, of all the refined petroleum in first hands that could be found. It will be released only when it can be proved that the Government tax has been paid. The amount seized is very large.

The New-York State Labor Convention.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The State Labor Convention met here to-day, and was called to order by President JESSUP, who submitted a lengthy address. He recommended that the Eight-hour Labor act be so amended as to contain some provision for its enforcement. He called attention to the imperfect apprenticeship system, and to the subject of convict labor, and advised that a committee be appointed to draft bills to present to the Legislature, and also to prepare petitions for signatures to be immediately sent to that body.

The Committee on Credentials submitted their report, which showed that delegates were present from New-York, Albany, Troy, Lansingburgh, Poughkeepsie, Port Byron, Rochester and other places.

The supplementary report of the President showed that there were 280 labor organizations throughout the State.

The Treasurer reported the receipts to be $218 50; expenditures, $103 45; balance on hand, $113 05.

The following Standing Committees were appointed: President's Address—Messrs. Parr, Laing and Topp; Finance—Messrs. Mulhall, O'Neil and Halsted; Constitution—Messrs. Troup, Whiley and Connelly; General Good—Messrs. Norton, Rose and McCormack.

Several committees, appointed at the special session, made their reports, after which the assemblage adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Loss of Western Steamers.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The particulars of the sinking of the Cincinnati and New-Orleans steamer *Emerald* on Saturday are received. The accident occurred while she was rounding Tunica Bend, Miss., fifteen miles below the mouth of the Red River.

The boat careened, causing the cabin to slide overboard. The hull righted immediately, but a moment afterward struck a log, causing her to sink in a few minutes.

Mrs. Dr. RICHARDSON and daughter, a lady whose name is unknown, and the chambermaid were swept overboard and lost. The captain and crew were saved. The cargo and books of the steamer were lost.

The *Emerald* was valued at $36,000, and is insured in Cincinnati for $20,000. She had on board 600 hogsheads of sugar and 1,200 barrels of molasses, valued at $186,000, which is insured in Cincinnati. The total loss on the cargo and boat is about $255,000.

The New-Orleans and Arkansas River stern wheel packet *George D. Palmer* snagged and sunk on Sunday in the Arkansas River, fifty-four miles below Pine Bluff. She is insured for $9,000 in Cincinnati.

A Baltimore Physician Shot by Mrs. E. A. Pollard.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

Dr. A. G. MOORE of this city was shot by Mrs. EDWARD A. POLLARD about 1 o'clock to-day. Mr. POLLARD left the Maltby House some weeks since and Mrs. POLLARD has been unable to ascertain where he is. To-day she called on Dr. MOORE, an intimate friend of Mr. POLLARD, to learn where he was, and during the interview a difficulty occurred resulting in the shooting of MOORE. The wound is not dangerous. Mrs. POLLARD refused to give bail, and was committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Municipal Election at Wheeling, West Virginia.

WHEELING, West Va., Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The election of municipal officers and Councilmen, in this city yesterday, resulted in favor of the Democracy by an average majority of 500, a gain over last year.

The Negro Suffrage Question in the Kansas Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

Resolutions were introduced by the Democratic members of the Kansas Legislature yesterday, but were laid over, instructing the Senators and Representatives from the State of Kansas, in Congress, to vote against the bill to allow negro suffrage in the District of Columbia.

The resolutions say that Kansas voted against negro suffrage last Fall, and that the Representatives and Senators in Congress of that State misrepresented their constituents in voting for the bill which passed Congress in December last.

In the State Senate resolutions were adopted asking Congress to grant subsidies to the Kansas branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

In the House amendments were offered to these resolutions so as to include all the other railroads in the State.

Considerable feeling is manifested against the Pacific Railroad Company in consequence of their refusal to pay the tax and submit to the law passed last Winter regulating the rates of fare, freight, &c.

The whole matter was laid on the table, but the probabilities are that the resolutions will be taken up again and passed.

ILLINOIS.

Destructive Fire in Chicago—Loss Estimated at $2,000,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 28.

A large fire broke out about 7:30 o'clock this evening in the boot and shoe store of McDOUGALL & NICHOLS, over the book establishment of S. C. GRIGGS & Co., Nos. 39 and 41 Lake-street, spreading with fearful rapidity. Within an hour after the first alarm, the whole block known as Burch's Building, was a mass of flames. Nothing was saved. Among the principal losers are GRIGGS & Co., book establishment, $200,000; HAYWOOD, CARTLEDGE & HONORE, hardware; YOUNG & Co., fancy goods; STRAUSS & Co. and SHERIER & Co., fancy goods. The building was valued at $250,000. The entire loss in this block will be fully $1,000,000. FARWELL & Co., dry-goods establishment on Wabash-avenue, immediately opposite, was on fire several times, and their stock is much damaged by water. From BURCH's building the fire communicated to the building No. 20 Lake-street, occupied by CARSON, PIERCE & Co., dry goods, completely destroyed it and contents, together with Nos. 16 and 18, occupied respectively by FOREMAN BROS., clothing, and BURNHAM and VAN SCHAAK, druggists. The stock of FOREMAN BROS. was valued at $80,000 and was entirely consumed. That of BURNHAM & VAN SCHAAK was valued at considerable over $100,000, and is a total loss. The building Nos. 6, 8 and 10 Lake-street was occupied by HENDERSON & Co.'s shoe establishment. The establishment is at present on fire and will probably be destroyed. The fire has also communicated to the buildings on Michigan-avenue, between Lake and Water streets. It is impossible at present to give any correct idea of the total loss, but it will probably reach $2,000,000.

The Arkansas Democratic State Convention.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Jan. 28.

A special dispatch to the *Appeal*, from Little Rock, Ark., says: The Democratic Convention met yesterday. There was a full attendance of prominent men from all parts of the State. The City Hall was decorated with evergreens by the ladies, and was filled with Whigs, Democrats, and a large number of Germans.

The Irish Convention is still in session, and is very harmonious.

A Fugitive from Justice Shot by an Officer.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Jan. 28.

LEVI FICKETT, who is charged with fraudulently obtaining from the post-office at Lisbon, in this State, a draft for $1,200 belonging to other parties, was shot at Waterford, Vt., by Officer STEVENS, who was endeavoring to arrest him. It is believed FICKETT will recover. STEVENS was held to answer for shooting the man.

The Case of Gen. George W. Cole.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

In the case of Gen. GEORGE W. COLE, indicted for killing L. HARRIS HISCOCK, District-Attorney SMITH this morning made a motion to quash the writ of *certiorari* granted by Justice WELLS, removing the case to the Supreme Court. Judge PECKHAM issued an order to show cause why the motion should not be granted. The order is returnable to-morrow morning, when arguments on the motion will be heard.

A Young Man Shot by His Father at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Jan. 28.

An old citizen living in the suburbs of this city shot his son, a youth of 19 years, this afternoon, through the left breast, inflicting, it is believed, a mortal wound. He was arrested. He refuses to tell why he did so; and there is no clue to the cause.

Seizure of Illicit Distilleries.

WILMINGTON, Del., Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The United States revenue officers have been active, within a few days past, seizing illicit distilleries and arresting the guilty parties. Two establishments in the country, some distance from the city—one a very large one—have been seized, and five men arrested. Other parties are believed to be implicated.

The Disaster to the Bark Wapella.

BATH, Me., Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The bark *Wapella*, by a dispatch over the Atlantic Cable to the owners, is reported ashore at Barmouth, Wales, and Capt. ORR and her mates lost.

The *Wapella* was built at Bath, in 1865, and was owned by A. D. FISHER & SON, Hon. B. C. BAILEY, and A. C. PAGE, Esq., of Bath. She is insured for $48,000 in Boston, Portland and other Eastern offices.

Supposed Fatal Accident near Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 28.

CHAS. H. PERRY, of the firm of J. H. PERRY & SON, woolen manufacturers, Perryville, started for Webster last evening, and was afterward found about a mile from his residence with his skull broken and injured beyond recovery. It is supposed that he was thrown from his sleigh.

Destruction by Fire of a Linen Factory in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The Douglas Linen Company's factory at Kankakee, Ill., was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The loss will reach $40,000, which is partially insured in the Enterprise Company, of Cincinnati, and the New-England, of Hartford. The works were to commence operations this morning for the first time.

The Election of Gen. Beatty to Congress.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The election yesterday in the Eighth Congressional District of this State, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. HAMILTON, resulted in the election of Gen. JOHN BEATTY by one thousand majority, a Republican gain over last Fall.

Arrest of the Georgia State Treasurer.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 28.

State Treasurer JONES was arrested to-day by the military authorities. He was afterward paroled until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

PERSONAL.—The following Americans were registered at Messrs. T. W. TUCKER & Co.'s, Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, from 26th December, 1867, to 9th January, 1868: New-York—Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Clark, Mrs. Mont'y Gibbs, James A. Bain, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, Miss H. M. Baldwin, Miss E. A. L. Baldwin, Mrs. J. A. Raford, Miss Colt, C. F. Chickering, G. W. Topham, A. R. Eno, Edward De Rose, H. H. Porter, John H. Bradford. Boston—G. A. Brackett, S. A. Holman, M. D. Philadelphia—Mrs. Mary R. Johnson, J. Topliff Johnson. San Francisco, Cal—W. Melvin Smith, G. R. Fitch, Mrs. Theodore Payne, Miss Payne, Theodore F. Payne, Warren R. Payne. St. Louis—James L. Butler. Rhode Island—Dr. Edward Krane. Cleveland, Ohio—Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Stevens. Washington—Wm. C. Grinnell. Havana—James A. Dalton, Jose. Md. Mora. Worcester, Mass.—Miss Alice M. Miller. Geneva—Lucien Pavarin. Paris—Mrs. F. L. Murdoch, the Misses Murdoch.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK AND CITY OF ANTWERP.

The steamships *New-York*, which left Bremen Jan. 11 and Southampton Jan. 14, and *City of Antwerp*, from Liverpool Jan. 15 and Queenstown Jan. 16, arrived at this port last night, with four days' later advices than were at hand by the *Siberia*.

In the sitting of the French Corps Legislatif, Jan. 9, nine of the bureaux rejected the demand of interpellation made by M. DE BETHMONT on the prosecutions against the Press. In the sitting of Jan. 14, the Army bill was adopted by 149 votes against 60.

La France says: "A most friendly correspondence was exchanged between the King of Prussia and the Emperor NAPOLEON on the occasion of the inauguration of the new year. The initiative step of courtesy is due to the King of Prussia, whose letter was couched in terms of a nature to facilitate an understanding between the Sovereigns of the respective countries upon the great questions pending."

The *Etendard* of Jan. 13 says that on Jan. 11 Count VON DER GOLTZ, the Prussian Ambassador to France, underwent a long and painful operation, lasting ten minutes, which has completely succeeded.

A dispatch from Naples, dated Jan. 12, states that the lava was still flowing copiously from the crater of Mount Vesuvius. The stream was from seven to eight metres high, and from fifty to sixty broad. Shocks and detonations were frequent, and it did not seem likely the eruption would soon cease. Gen. CIALDINI has resigned the post of Italian Minister to the Court of Austria, which had been conferred on him some months ago.

A dispatch from Munich says that it is considered very doubtful whether the bill for the reorganization of the army will pass the Chambers. The Upper House is unwilling to give way on the question of excluding the contingent and promotion clauses of the bill, to which the Lower House strongly adheres. It is rumored that the Chamber will shortly be dissolved.

The Vienna *Weindenblatt*, of Jan. 18 states that great changes are in preparation by the Minister of War for the purpose of effecting a reduction of the army. Promotion in the army will be limited till 1870. The post of Commander-in-Chief will very shortly be suppressed, and many of the officers of the Staff will be pensioned off. The Vienna *Gazette* publishes three Imperial rescripts addressed respectively to Baron von BEUST, Count ANDRASSY, and to Prince von AUESPERG, ordering these Ministers to summon the delegates from the Hungarian Diet and the Austrian Reichrrath to meet at Vienna on the 19th inst. The *Presse*, of Jan. 15, states that at the Council of Ministers, under the Presidency of the Emperor, the budget for the Empire was settled. The amount required for the expenses of ordinary war, the budget would be 80,000,000 florins, and for extraordinary war the budget would be 31,000,000 florins.

In the Spanish Chamber of Deputies Jan. 13, the Government brought in a bill asking a credit of 810,000 crowns for army purposes. Don HENRY, the brother of the King Consort of Spain, had just published a pamphlet, which had caused some sensation in Madrid. In it he gives the Sovereign some advice founded upon certain facts connected with the private life of the Court, and concludes by imploring the Queen to save the country by dismissing the Ministry and boldly entering upon a liberal policy.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg* contradicts a statement published by the *Epoque*, to the effect that Lord STANLEY had addressed a communication to the Russian Cabinet respecting the agitation at present in progress in Roumania and Crete. The semi-official *Marine Gazette* asserts that both England and France are actively carrying on military preparations in the Mediterranean.

A Constantinople dispatch announces the termination of the Ministerial crisis. ALI PASHA and FUAD PASHA were to have gone out of the Cabinet, and KIAMIL PASHA and MUSTAPHA FAZYL to have replaced them. The Grand Vizier was likely to remain in Crete some time longer. The public began to see with certain apprehension the hostile policy of Russia toward Turkey.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The Responsibility for the Delay in Reconstruction.

From the London Times, Jan. 13.

The responsibility of most of the evils at present overshadowing the South rests upon Congress. The sudden liberation of four millions of slaves, and the vast destruction of property, could not, in spite of all that might be done, fail to cause great social disarrangement and many troubles. But the inevitable difficulties have been increased by inconsiderate or partisan legislation. The overthrow of State organizations and the establishment of military governments strangled private enterprise and frightened capitalists away. The delay in the work of reconstruction has further impoverished the planters, and, in homely phrase, taken "the heart out of them." The promises to freedmen made under the sanction of the Radical party have confused all relations between employer and employed. Political discontents—those discontents which have grown up since the war—have estranged the people of the two sections, so that the North will not use the South even as a field for investment. This is all that Congress has yet effected for the settlement of a question which was intricate enough to puzzle the wisest men America has ever had, but which would have yielded to *patient discussion and fair treatment*. In 1865 Congress silenced the men who pointed the way to restoration; now it is *obliged to listen to them, and the people are not unlikely to take their advice after all.*

The Grant Movement—Prospects of the Next Presidential Election.

Philadelphia (Dec. 30) Correspondence of the London Times.

The movement in favor of Gen. GRANT for President of the United States in 1868 is becoming so universal that his election is regarded as a foregone conclusion. In all parts of the country the men who are untrammeled by party affiliations are declaring in his favor, and as he will certainly receive the nomination of the Republican Convention which meets at Chicago in May next, he will have such strong support as to bring him the majority of the electoral votes in November. This is not dependent upon any action of the Democratic Convention, for there is no man in America that that party can select who can carry the Presidential election against GRANT. The recent turn of the elections in favor of the Democrats was a verdict against the extreme Radical policy, and not against Gen. GRANT, who is quite as much an opponent of that unpopular policy as the Democrats themselves. The politicians in both the American parties know this, and all the calculations for the future that are now made are based on GRANT's acceptance of the Presidency. This, as yet, is wanting, for that officer aspires higher than an election to that office as a mere tool of party. He wishes, if made President, to be untrammelled by any political shackles, so that from the time he takes the oath of office he can direct his undivided energies to the single end—the pacification of the country. This idea of his has been frequently expressed, and, as Gen. GRANT is the undoubted choice of a majority of the people of the United States for the Presidency, there seems no reason why he should not be elevated to that position without being required to give party pledges. Both parties should nominate him; the Republicans are certain to do it; the Democrats anticipate defeat if they do not do it, and the political battle can be fought between them on the Vice-President and the members of Congress. The experience of the last three years has shown how powerless a President can be when the Congress is against him, and, viewing the matter from a merely party stand-point, the side that gets a majority of the Congress will hold the power. Viewing it from a patriotic stand-point, however, it will be of the greatest good to the country to have a President in office who is neither bound by his political affiliations to oppose all that the Congress may do; nor to support all that it may do. For good measures he can readily secure the approval of a majority of the members, while moderate views will have much more chance to prevail than now, when the chief object of the Executive and the Legislative branches of the American Government seems to be for each to do all it can to thwart the other. As Gen. GRANT's practical good sense and conciliatory views are well known, the present seems to be an excellent opportunity for the country to free itself from that tyranny of party which does it so much harm. It certainly appears best that both parties should nominate him, and that unopposed and untrammelled he should be elevated to the Presidency.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

A French Semi-Official Pamphlet upon Italy and the Papacy.

Paris (Jan. 13) Correspondence of the London Times.

We have another pamphlet on the Papacy, Italy, and the necessity of a Congress (*La Papauté et l'Italie; de la Nécessité d'un Congrès*.) It is anonymous. It comes from the same laboratory from which issued the famous *brochures* on the same subject, some years ago, under Imperial inspiration, and the large type and fine paper of the present performance, together with the praises bestowed on the nameless writer in a very short notice of it in *La France* (of which M. DE LAGUERRONNIERE, Senator, is editor,) would lead one to ascribe it to that facile pen, but that the writer says he has resided five years in Rome, which I believe the author of *Le Pape et le Congrès* has not done. The pamphlet is a short one—hardly ten pages, including the preface. The object of the writer, who is a partisan of Italian unity, is to show that it is a mistake to suppose that, because M. ROUHER declared that Italy should "never" absorb Rome, a Congress is become unnecessary. Having obtained her unity by a concourse of unhoped-for circumstances, the greatest fault which Italy could commit is to maintain her pretensions to Rome in despite of the most sacred rights, and only for the benefit of revolutionists, who, when they overthrew the Papacy, would infallibly attempt the destruction of the Italian monarchy itself. In no way is this little *enclave*, called the Pontifical States, an obstruction to Italian unity. In a material point of view it is inconsistent with common sense to choose as a centre of administration for a great nation a petty territory from which the *malaria* drives three-fourths of the inhabitants four months of the year. In a moral point of view, the absorption of these States would raise against the Italian Government all Catholicity, would outrage the religious sentiments of its own population, and would endanger the unity which they desire to consolidate. In a strategic point of view, a modern capital situated too near the sea is exposed to peril. Italy has now no enemies to fear, and she should apply herself to the development of the advantages with which nature has so bountifully endowed her. Instead of keeping her eyes fixed on Rome, the Italians should turn to the two seas that bathe the shores of their beautiful country—the ports connected with each other by railroads, the vast markets opened to them in the East, which solicit their commerce, and in which their geographical position gives them the first place. They should apply themselves to the improvement of their laws, their administration, and the education of their people, and adopt those ideas of moderation which, in despite of all that is said to the contrary, are in the heart of the great majority of the nation. Let them consider the numerical weakness of the factious minority which would drive them on to Rome. Notwithstanding all the facilities afforded to them, hardly could 10,000 men be got out of a population of 22,000,000 to attack Rome. They should resume the position which their religion, their political interests, and their geographical position impose upon them, and become the protectors of the Pope. They should propose to the Papacy a frank and sincere reconciliation, and the Papacy would not reject it, because upon it depends its safety.

It is to effect that reconciliation that a Congress is necessary to fix its bases and settle its conditions. The protection of the French army can only last until this is done. A prolonged occupation is not a solution of the difficulty, and it would be the negation of the independence of the Supreme Pontiff. For its maintenance it is indispensable to introduce into Roman institutions certain modifications which would give them force and life. If, turning from the marvels and splendor of Rome, we look at its social state, we are struck by the condition in which, by the force of things, the lay element is placed. The nobility, the *bourgeoisie*, the people, are all excluded from a share in public affairs, in policy, and in administration, and this at a period when, in all countries of the world, each individual feels the necessity of having his part in the social movement. The result from this state of things is a general discomfort and discontent, which constitute the permanent danger of the Papacy. And if this discontent did not show itself in the recent crisis it is because the Romans were unwilling to endanger their cause by making it one with the revolution. This moderation makes the objects of still greater interest. Every Roman should be allowed to serve the cause of Italy without forfeiting his character of a Roman citizen, or without being molested in his liberty or his family; and the Pope may preserve his purely clerical Government without prejudice or inconvenience to any one. The emancipation of the lay element is the real question, and from a reform in this point all other reforms would flow. The intimate relations which would be established between Rome and Italy would do away with the barrier which imprisons the Pontifical States, insulates them, and deprives them of life, and the immediate consequences would be—facility of locomotion, suppression of Custom-houses, revision of criminal jurisprudence in political matters treaties of commerce and concordats:

The writer continues:

"'A free Church in a free State' is an expression without meaning. Absolute liberty does not exist. There is no liberty but that which is subordinated to the law. This great principle is especially applicable to the Church, which, obeying in a spiritual sense a foreign Sovereign, affecting all classes of society, penetrating into all families, and directing their conscience, exercises an influence all the greater that it is not discernible, but which would become dangerous if not tempered by a pact concluded with the same power from which it emanates. It is the means of obviating many causes of misunderstanding in the future. And why should the Pope, once reconciled with Italy, refuse to her what he has accorded to all Catholic Powers?"

Whatever be the prosperity to which the Papal States may attain, their revenues must always be insufficient for the necessities of the Holy See; particularly if the debt of its lost provinces fall again to its charge. The Peter's Pence is a resource uncertain, variable, insufficient, even though the dangers that menace the Papacy should reanimate the zeal and generosity of the faithful. It would then be requisite to endow it with a civil list, of which each Catholic Power would furnish the part in proportion to its population. The neutrality of the Pontifical States should also be recognized and placed under the guarantee of all Europe, as is done in the case of the petty States the existence of which is recognized as of general interest. With that neutrality the Sovereign Pontiff would enjoy the independence and security which are necessary for the exercise and expansion of his spiritual authority, The writer says, in conclusion:

"Such are the questions which the Congress would have to settle. They are questions completely foreign to religion; they relate purely to political and social affairs, and their solution can be found only in the reconciliation of the Papacy with Italy."

I have heard that the author of this pamphlet is no less a person than Gen. MONTEBELLO, who commanded the French troops at Rome for five years; and, as Gen. MONTEBELLO is Aid-de-Camp to the Emperor, it is probable that it has been written and published with His Majesty's assent and approval.

Garibaldi on the State of France and Italy.

From the London Daily News, Dec. 31.

CAPRERA, Dec. 31, 1867.

MY VERY DEAR M. DE ——: Thanks for the works which our mutual friend PALLAVICINO has been good enough to transmit to me. I shall read them with great interest, like all which comes from you. "Why attempt a solution by force which would have come of itself?" you ask of me. Well, my worthy friend, I am of a contrary opinion. To wait till the Papacy operates its own destruction is to commit an error, and France pays to-day for the credulity of which she was guilty in 1789. America and England plume themselves upon their religious liberties; the first did certainly escape national assassination at the hands of the Papist rioters of New-York and other States, but the second has a gloomy task before it in clearing away the clouds of Fenianism. Shall we be simple enough to believe that the priests would put an end to themselves to oblige humanity? Thistles and all harmful weeds propagate themselves with more fecundity and less trouble than any useful plants. I know you say, "Liberty of worship, liberty of conscience, liberty for all opinion," and I repeat the cry; only it must be in the mouth of honest men. Does anybody believe in liberty for vipers, for crocodiles, for thieves or assassins?—and what is the priest but the assassin of the free soul—far more mischievous than the assassin of the body? France, who for good and evil must influence so vastly the destinies of the world—do you think France was morally less advanced or more 75 years back, when she proclaimed to humanity—divided by the sacerdotal tricks—the sublime principle of fraternity, with rational religion and the One Supreme Being for its basis? France was then in the apogee of her influence; but, thanks to the pestilential germ of priestcraft which she spared, she stands now robbed of a century's growth in the splendid career of progress and freedom to which her high destinies call her. Priestcraft and Bonapartism, which openly nowadays take hands to keep each other up, give me out as the enemy of France. That is much as saying I am an enemy to fruit because I hate slugs. Yes! I avow I do hate evil, hate vice, hate corruption, of which these pests are the emblem. But France! Ah, my thousand friends in France, they will not let me stoop so low as to justify myself against that calumny. I will say something more. It would be very wrong to think that the absence of French contributions to the Italian enterprise was a proof of French ill-will. No, my countrymen have too much intelligence not to distinguish between the despot who insults us and the noble nation which he gags. Certainly, when the Italians reflect that the duties on your export goods pay the Pope's soldiers, I think they do well not to go much by "lists of contributors." I accept your pleasant augury of seeing me shortly in France. Truly, I should return with a filial love to my ancient land of exile, where I met a hospitality so cordial and generous. But you must be well persuaded that this will only happen when you have turned those "black points" white which now deface your fair land. I grow old faster than my age, and I confess the condition of my country hastens life downward. But I never despair of her future, above all with friends as devoted and noble as you. I embrace you with all affection, and am for life, yours devotedly,

G. GARIBALDIG.

ITALY.

Promotion of Cardinals—Papal Gratitude to France.

Paris (Jan. 13) Correspondence of the London Times.

In the Consistory of March next will take place a promotion of Cardinals, in which the Archbishop of Paris and the Abbé Bonaparte, a Roman prelate, will be included. The Papal Nuncio has notified in person to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs the decision of the Pope, declaring that the proposal of France, transmitted through the Ambassador in the name of the Emperor, has been accepted, so far as Monseigneur DARBOY is concerned. The Metropolitan of Paris is the youngest of the French Archbishops. Having been born in 1813, he is but 54 years of age; he only entered the episcopate in 1859, when he was made Bishop of Nancy. The nomination of the Abbé BONAPARTE is an act of courtesy and gratitude, of which the initiative is due to the Holy Father. This promotion of a member of the Imperial family of France to the scarlet hat is an exceptional act. Monseignor CHIGI has expressed the desire of conferring the same dignity on two other French prelates, as France, which has almost always had eight Cardinals, at present possesses five only. The French Government, in accordance with the desire of the Holy See, is said to have proposed the new Archbishop of Rennes, Monseigneur LANDRIOT, who was raised to the episcopacy in 1856, and Monseigneur REGNIER, Archbishop of Cambrai, aged 73, and who was made a Bishop in 1842. The five present Cardinals are: Monseigneur BILLIET, aged 84; Monseigneur DE BONALD, 80; Monseigneur DONNET, 72; Monseigneur MATHIEU, 71; and Monseigneur DE BONNECHOSE, 67.

Minister Menabrea Explains the Desires and Hope of the Government.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Jan. 11, Gen. MENABREA, in announcing the entry into the Cabinet of the three new Ministers, said:

"The country desires nothing so much as accord between the Parliament and the Government, which would promptly effect a restoration of the public administration and strengthen the principle of order and authority. We appeal for concord and conciliation to obtain the fulfilment of these legitimate wishes. A series of bills will be laid before Parliament, the principle object of which will be to introduce great economy and order into all branches of the public administration. These measure include bills upon the conditions of Government functionaries, on the collection of taxes, and on the present system of public accounts. I earnestly recommend voting the Budget of 1868, otherwise the public administration of the law, and the fundamental basis of well-ordered Governmental administration will be endangered. Our duty is no light one. The peril which menaces Italy is not yet removed. Great financial danger is still imminent. Recent events have also emboldened the reactionary party to conceive impossible schemes for the division of Italy. Let us all, therefore, rally round the flag of the monarchy, of duty and of liberty. Let us work harmoniously to avert peril. Relying upon faith in our right, strong in the experience we have acquired by dangers past, we shall be able to overcome the present peril, and attain the object desired by all to secure independence, greatness and liberty for Italy."

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Influence of the United States With the Porte Undiminished.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Jan. 13.

The *Levant Herald* of Jan. 13 comments on the statement in American newspapers and correspondence, the latter representing the influence of America with the Porte as having been lowered in consequence of the intimate intercourse of that Power with Russia and her sympathy with the Cretan insurgents. The writer states that the public confidence in American influence never stood higher than since Mr. MORRIS has been United States Minister at this Court.

Diplomatic Action of the Powers in Regard to the Warlike Attitude of Servia.

The *Patrie* of Jan. 15 affirms that France has addressed an energetic verbal communication to Belgrade, in consequence of the warlike demonstrations that have recently taken place in Servia. Austria, says the *Patrie*, has given her support to this step. England has also addressed a categorical note in the same sense to the Servian Government, and finally Prussia has made analogous communications. The *Patrie* concludes as follows: "The step taken by Prussia, in accordance with the other great Powers, will frustrate any efforts of a nature to disturb the peace of Europe. The same Powers have addressed counsels of moderation to Bucharest." The same journal says private letters from Berlin state that the negotiations carried on since Jan. 1 between France and Prussia, relative to recent events in Italy, have led to a more intimate understanding between the two Governments. The Cabinet of Florence will soon be made acquainted with these conversations, and it is hoped that Italy will accept an agreement, the result of which would be a return to the normal state of the Convention of Sept. 15.

Measures of Pacification Adopted by Turkey in Crete.

From the Levant Herald, Jan. 11.

A proclamation of the Grand Vizier was read to the Cretan delegates on the 31st ult. It places the general population of Crete upon a footing of complete equality, grants an exemption from tithe imposts for two years from March next, and at the expiration of that period only one-half of the tithes will be levied for another two years, which will be applied for special purposes. A General Assembly, to discuss subjects relating to public utility, is to be established, and exemption from military service on payment being made for substitutes is also granted.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Full Particulars of the Wreck of the Steamship Chicago.

The fine screw steamship *Chicago*, of GUION's Line, between Liverpool and New-York, went ashore at Geilteen, near Roche's Point. She left New-York on the 1st January with a very large cargo of breadstuffs and a number of passengers, and was, when she ran ashore, making for Queenstown, where she was calling to land a portion of her passengers and dispatches.

It would appear that on Sunday evening, the 12th inst., at 5:30 P. M., she was running in for what was supposed to be the entrance of Queenstown harbor, when she went ashore, sticking fast on a reef of rocks. Finding that all endeavors to back her off were unavailing, her Captain (McNAY) landed the crew and passengers, and landed himself at midnight, at which time the engine compartment was full of water.

On the morning of the 13th, the wind and sea had increased to such an extent that she could not be boarded until afternoon, when the specie, of which she had a large amount, was landed, and by the latest accounts the baggage of the passengers was being landed.

To all appearances the *Chicago* will be a wreck. She was a very fine vessel, quite new, having only been built last year by Messrs. PALMER, of JARROW, specially for GUION's Great Western line. She was 2,816 tons net, and 350 horse-power, and her dimensions were, length, 332 feet; breadth of beam, 42 feet; depth of hold, 28 feet. She had six bulkheads and was extra classed at Lloyd's. She was fully insured.

The London *Shipping Gazette* says that the loss of the *Chicago* will tall heavily on the Liverpool underwriters—the ship, cargo and specie being chiefly underwritten by them.

A telegram dated Roche's Point, Monday, the 13th, says:

"The *Chicago* is not likely to be got off. Messrs. SCOTT & Co., the agents, have been most active all day in getting the passengers' luggage on shore, and providing for their comfort and and safety. A party of marines from Carlisle Fort, together with the Whitebate constabulary and coast-guards are in charge. Specie to the amount of £60,000 has been landed and sent away in charge of marines. Lord FERMOY attended at an early hour this morning, and, after seeing everything safely and properly arranged, took all the first-class passengers to his mansion at Trabolgan, where they now remain in safety and comfort."

The latest telegram from Cork states that the steamer was beginning to break up.

Mr. Gladstone and the Trades Unionists.

At a meeting of trades unionists held in London, Jan. 14, the following letter from Mr. GLADSTONE was read:

HAWARDEN, CHESTER, Jan. 6, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I have received a printed circular, under date Jan. 1, and signed by you, with reference to the contents of which I beg to say, as it may save trouble to those whom you represent; 1. That I am not aware of having made any speech "denunciatory of trades unions," and that the word must be an error either of the printer or the composer of the circular. In my speech at Oldham I stated that unions of workingmen were in themselves rather to be commended than otherwise, and that if any objection were to be taken, it must be to the abuse, and not the use of such associations. I then objected broadly, for myself, to all rules which tend to limit the freedom of labor, or to produce an artificial equality among workmen, and this mainly on the ground of the injury which they do to the working class. 2. On these and all other points I am very desirous to be corrected and instructed by those better informed than myself, but I could not attend any public meeting for that purpose, while I should be most happy either to receive, and consider any written document in answer to what I have said, or to hear any arguments from persons who might be appointed by such a meeting as is intended, and freely to converse with them in a friendly spirit, as men should who have a common object in view, under the condition, however, that they would be good enough to select and state those propositions of mine which they might consider to call for animadversion. I am, dear Sir, your faithful servant,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

Mr. GEORGE POTTER.

FRANCE.

Hunger and Destitution in the Provinces.

Paris (Jan. 12) Correspondence of the London Herald.

Very sad tidings reach us from every part of France. The trade and manufactures of Lyons are paralyzed by a variety of causes, in which the uncertainty prevailing as to the political future have no small share. Hunger and destitution are making sad havoc among the operatives at Nantes, Rouen, and Roubaix; and even in Bordeaux, where the mildness of the climate generally does away with one cause of suffering. The destitution is painfully manifest. So dense are the throngs of famishing operatives that besiege the Hotel de Ville, clamoring for bread or employment, that the guards had to be doubled. At Lille starvation is endemic, and no one who has visited that city, even in prosperous times, can remember without a shudder the caves, cellars, abject dens in which the manufacturing "hands" find a refuge. In Paris the distress is very great; but private and public benevolence is more active. Fortunately the weather has undergone a favorable change; the glass is now at 41 degrees Fahrenheit, and the building operations which have been suspended since Christmas can now be resumed. What would happen should some catastrophe occur to put an end to the artificial public works, which seem got up chiefly to provide employment for the needy classes, is a question that forces itself on every mind.

NEW-YORK.

The $500,000 for the Poor—Another Underground Railroad—Little Business—The Railroads to be Inquired After.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1868.

The facts that are daily being presented here show unmistakably the necessity for an immediate appropriation for the relief of the poor of New-York. In introducing his bill for raising $500,000 for this purpose, Senator CREAMER showed a forethought of the necessities of the case that is being daily manifested. I cannot but think he was unwise in giving it the direcction he did. It provoked, at that time, the suspicion that such a sum thus placed at the disposal of the Comptroller might not be as judiciously expended as it should be. I am satisfied now that Comptroller CONNOLLY must have distributed every penny, for the thousands clamoring for aid would have been irresistible and exhaustive. His half million would have melted away before he could have realised that he had commenced to expend it. But with the best intentions on his part, much of it would have been seized by the unworthy and least necessitous.

The Department now in charge of the Charities seems to be the channel through which this extra charity—this recognition of an imperative demand—should pass. It is composed of the best men in the city. It is nonpartisan, and strictly so. It has all the machinery for a prompt investigation of the necessities of each applicant, and in the respectability, integrity, intelligence and experience of Messrs. BELL, BOWEN, NICHOLSON and BRENNAN, we have the same guarantee that every penny will be not only honestly but judiciously expended. Why will not the Committee on Municipal Affairs of the Senate promptly report a bill giving the Commissioners of Charities the expenditure of the $500,000, and thus bring succor to the suffering *now*—now when they need it. I am sure Senator CREAMER cares little through what channel this stream of charity flows, so that it reaches those who need it. He is too kindhearted, and knows too well what the demands of the moment are, to permit his personal preferences to thwart the great object he had in view when he introduced his bill.

ANOTHER UNDERGROUND.

Senator CAULDWELL introduced, this morning, the Metropolitan Underground Railroad bill, of which he gave notice a few days ago. The corporators are Thomas Reed, Wm. Thompson, Stanley Day, Geo. H. Brown, James H. Weeks, Samuel Thorn, Clarence S. Brown, Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., Wm. Fullerton, Bernard Cugan, John Bussing, and then there is an suspicious blank for a few hundred others that may be in the future. The route is not only metropolitan, but cosmopolitan. It goes here, otherwise and elsewhere. It commences at the Battery, and runs up Broadway, (diving under Union-square to maintain the straight line) until it strikes the Central Park; then it follows the Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, which appears to be a common goal for all roads. Then, or also, as the phrase goes, to commence in Brooklyn, at Fulton-street, or elsewhere, and going under the East River, to come up, or connect with the main branch at the City Hall Park, somewhere or thereabouts. Then, also, to commence at a point in Jersey City, and pitching under the Hudson, strike the Broadway line at Chambers-street. Thence, also, from Broadway through Chatham-street and the Bowery and the Third or Fourth avenues, to the Harlem River. Thence, also, from the City Hall Park, through Chambers and Hudson streets to the Eighth-avenue, and then upwards and onwards again to the Harlem River. Now you would suppose that tunneling two rivers, where the tide ebbs and flows, and going under the bowels of the three great avenues of New-York, to wit: Broadway, Chatham-street, the Bowery, Fourth-avenue, Fifth-avenue, Hudson-street and the Eighth-avenue would gratify the rapacity even of a man who had City railroads on the brain, like several men I know, (and with one of whom I am intimate when I adjust my necktie.) But that is not all. There are one or two more alsos. One is the right to connect with the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads at any advantageous point, and another is to run two lines across the City at such a place as commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor and Croton Aqueduct Board may select. I believe there are several other provisions in the bill, but when I had got thus far I got a wool-gathering in a frightful effort to make a mental calculation of how much capital would be left to embark in other business pursuits, when sufficient was gobbled up for their little job, and had proposed to shut down on any further examination of the bill. For all I know, it may embrace that contemplated causeway to Staten Island, or the projected dry land passage between Newfoundland and the Emerald Isle, which, I believe, only awaits the requisite capital to become a fixed fact.

ANOTHER INQUIRY FOR THE RAILROADS.

Senator O'DONNELL introduced a resolution this morning, which was passed, calling upon the Comptroller to report what amount of money had been paid into the State Treasury by railroad companies, as the proceeds of the sales of unclaimed freight and baggage, under the law of April 14, 1857. It is understood that the sum will be represented by the smallest fractional sign known in typography. Will Senator O'DONNELL also ask the Comptroller and Attorney-General to find out what should have been paid in? That's the chicken that should be hatched.

IN THE HOUSE,

one very small blanket would have kivered all that was done. It was General Order Day, and that, you know is usually a stupid day. This was no exception to the rule, except that JACOBS, of Brooklyn, made a good speech in favor of the bill to restrain the Brooklyn gas companies from charging for the use of meters. Probably BERGEN, also of Brooklyn, said all that could be said on the other side.

THE REPORTED ILLNESS OF COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

The report current here last evening that Commodore VANDERBILT was dangerously ill on Sunday night caused no little excitement. The daily condition of the great Railroad King is as anxiously looked after as that of the Emperor of France, and the alarm once having been given that he was in danger of taking a special train from *terra firma*, of course there was no end of speculation as to the hereafter of his own great speculations. LEO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

Remonstrances were presented against the repeal of the Metropolitan Excise Law, and petitions for the extension of the same over the whole State.

Mr. MURPHY presented a petition from the Brooklyn Prospect Park Commissioners asking for authority to purchase a piece of land situated at the northeasterly angle of the Park, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, extending to Fifteenth-street. Also, for consolidation into one general act of the several acts relating to the management and maintenance of the public parks of Brooklyn. Mr. MURPHY introduced bills in conformity with the petition.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Incorporating the Metropolitan Underground Railway.

By Mr. MURPHY—Relieving non-resident executors from the obligation of giving bonds.

By Mr. KENNEDY—Authorizing the United States Accident Insurance Company of Syracuse to withdraw a portion of its securities deposited with the Insurance Department.

By Mr. O'DONNELL—To suppress all traffic in obscene literature.

The bill changing the name of the Utica and Waterville Railroad Company.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Changing the name of the Woloston File Manufacturing Company of Buffalo.

Creating the Board of Trustees of the town of Morrisania.

Creating the office of Receiver of Taxes for the town of Westchester, in Westchester County.

On motion of Mr. O'DONNELL, a resolution was adopted requesting the Comptroller to state what money has been received from the various railroads in this State from the sale of unclaimed baggage and freight. If any, what disposition has been made of the same. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

To extend the time for the collection of taxes in Jefferson County.

To prevent gas companies in Brooklyn from collecting rents on their meters.

Making appropriations for the completion of the New-York State Institution for the Blind at Batavia.

The Speaker presented the annual tax levy of New-York City.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. QUINN—To incorporate the Eleventh Ward Savings Bank.

By Mr. RILEY—To regulate theatres and other places of amusement in New-York and Brooklyn.

By Mr. CHAPMAN—To repeal the act relative to the Utica Police force.

By Mr. PURDY—To incorporate the Metropolitan Underground Railroad Company.

Adjourned.

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Father TANEY.

Mr. BICKFORD called for the consideration of the following resolution, heretofore offered by him:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revision be instructed to add to the end of the article on future amendments and revisions of the Constitution, in substance as follows: "But no new Constitution or amendment agreed to by such Convention shall be valid until adopted by a vote of a majority of the electors of the State voting on the question of its adoption, either at a general election or at a special election, as shall be determined by the Convention."

Mr. BICKFORD said he believed the Convention had the power, and he thought it was conceded by the ablest lawyers, to declare the new Constitution as valid without referring it to a vote of the people, but he thought it was altogether too much power to be conferred upon any body.

After some remarks by Mr. S. TOWNSEND, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. COMSTOCK offered the following resolution, and asked that it lay upon the table:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revision be instructed to amend the article on corporations so that the creation of corporations for literary, scientific, charitable and benevolent purposes by special charter shall not be prohibited.

Mr. A. LAWRENCE offered the following resolution, and asked that it lay on the table.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revision be instructed to amend the article on education and the funds relating thereto, which has been referred to them by the Convention, by striking out the words "to the support of the Cornell University," in the 12th and 13th lines; and the words "so long as said University shall fully comply with and perform the conditions of the act of the Legislature establishing said University," in the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th lines; so that it shall read: "The revenues of the College land scrip fund shall each year be appropriated and applied in the mode and for the purposes defined by the act of Congress donating public lands to the several States and Territories, approved July 2, 1862."

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Cities, Mr. COCHRAN in the chair, the pending question being the motion of Mr. SPENCER to strike out the first section.

Mr. COMSTOCK said if the motion was adopted it would ignore the whole subject altogether; but the question was such that we could not ignore. He called the attention of the Committee that the articles already adopted in regard to the government of towns and counties provided that all town and county officers shall be elected by the people. He also read from the Constitution of 1846, which has a similar provision. On one side it was claimed that the control of cities should be left to the Legislature, the other to the cities. He claimed that the argument of the former that the State wielded all the sovereignty, and that of cities were left to their local self-government, it would be infringing on the sovereignty of the State, was foreign to the question. He admitted that the State was sovereign, but what is the State? The people were the State. They act in their sovereign capacity when they make the Constitution, and they delegate their power to the Legislature. The people will govern all parts of the State, cities and counties; but whether they will delegate that power to the Legislature or not is the question now to be decided. He deprecated the remarks of Mr. TOWNSEND, appealing to party spirit in support of his views, because that party could not afford to make such appeals; they were not masters of the situation, and the people would repudiate it. He read extracts from the Constitution of 1846, that every officer concerned in the government of a city shall be elected by the people of the city, but in New-York two-thirds of the officers are not elected by the people of that City. It came about by adding adjacent territory to the City and thus creating a metropolitan division of the State, a subterfuge by which the Legislature had usurped the power of the City, which has been decided by the courts as a successful evasion of the plain intention of the Constitution. He would have the Convention put what we mean in the Constitution and leave hereafter no possibility of a similar evasion.

Mr. M. D. TOWNSEND said that, as allegiance and protection were corresponding duties, and as he owed allegiance to the State, it was the duty of the State to protect him; that the State was the people, and not the Legislature; but he could not reach the State, or the State reach him, except through the Legislature. Referring to the remarks of Mr. COMSTOCK that he (Mr. TOWNSEND) had appealed to party spirit in support of his views, he maintained that it was perfectly proper, and asked if the other side did not appeal to party spirit? He was a Republican, and believed that party nearer correct than any other, still there were men in his party he could not follow. He said that what was a mob in New-York, had the people been in such loyal hands as FERNANDO WOOD would have been a revolution. He had noticed that for the last three months there had not been a single fire in the City of Albany, which he attributed to the efficiency of the Police.

Mr. MORRIS said the question was of such importance that it should be freely debated. He could not find any fault in the first article. He found that the minority report provides that the Superintendent of Police shall be appointed at Albany. This he objected to, and said it would result in a standing army. He agreed with the views expressed by Mr. HARRIS, the Chairman of the Committee. He had no apprehension of being troubled again with mobs and riots. No one could say aught against the efficiency of the present police, but he objected to the manner of their government. He said that in case of riots they had the military to rely upon.

Mr. HUTCHINS said he felt compelled by a sense of duty to dissent entirely from most of the report of the Majority Committee, and in a speech of considerable length proceeded to argue that the Government of the City of New York should not be placed in the hands of one man. The amount expended the last year for the Government of the City of New-York was $24,000,000.

This Convention has already provided that no railroads shall be consolidated where the capital exceeds $20,000,000, giving as a reason that the wielding of such an immense money power was dangerous to the interests of the State; but still it is proposed in this report to give a greater power, which we were afraid to trust to a railroad corporation, to a public corporation. He cited a case where charges of malfeasance in office against a city official had been preferred, and the Mayor had the power to remove that official, but he dare not do it. He was not the Mayor, although he was a good and honorable man; but there was a power behind the throne, whose voice, if disobeyed, would overthrow the throne.

Mr. HUTCHINS then proceeded to defend the different Commissions in the City of New-York, and read extracts from the police reports and the reports of various city officials, to show the efficiency of the Police Commission, and also extracts from newspapers and various reports commending the efficiency of the Central Park Commission and other Commissions in the City of New-York. He maintained that the only really efficient economical government in the City of New-York to-day, is that administered by the State Commissions. He would have the subject wholly in the hands of the Legislature. He never heard of charges being made of official corruption against any member of the various commissions, and the opposition was principally because they executed the laws properly and too faithfully.

The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Convention took a recess until 7 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

In the Evening Session, the Convention, in the Committee of the Whole, continued the consideration of the report on cities, but without coming to a vote thereon, adjourned.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Reassembling of Parliament—The New Ministry—Condition of the Country.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

All the glass trumpets of the Epiphany have been blown, and Parliament this week comes back to its mark, or party play, just as one choses. After two weeks' effort a Ministry has been formed, and will make its bow to the Legislature as soon as the members fairly get into their seats. Any one who has seen a child try to build a card-house, knows how difficult it is to make the pieces of paper stand in their places, and how frail the structure is when the parts are adjusted. So it has been in the composition of the present Ministry—the third or fourth in the short period of twelve months. A breath may blow down the new fabric, as a sudden gust has overturned so many others. Indeed, the new Ministry, so-called, is hardly made of new material, much of the old stuff of the last entering into its composition. The only changes are in the Departments of the Marine, the Interior, and Grace and Justice. Admiral RIBOTTY, the new Minister of Marine, was in the action of Lisa, and is said to be the most popular officer in that branch of the service. It has been his good fortune to escape censure and make as many friends as poor Admiral PERSANO made enemies, who would not rest until they had overwhelmed and crushed him with their unrelenting blame. If Admiral RIBOTTY will add to the influence which he possesses, the energy necessary to put the Italian fleet in a condition of efficiency, he will have a great claim upon the favor of his countrymen.

Signor CORDONA, the Minister of the Interior, has been before in the Cabinet, and I believe has been a member of Parliament from the beginning of constitutional government in Italy. He has already had opportunity, in difficult circumstances, to render important services to the King and country, and his presence in the councils of the Crown may help to dissipate the just apprehensions which actual embarrassments have awakened. Signor DE FILIPPO, the Minister of Justice, was formerly a lawyer at Naples. He took part in the events of 1848, and, after a long imprisonment, escaped with several of his companions. After the union of the Neapolitan provinces to the Kingdom of Italy, Sig. DE FILIPPO was sent as Deputy to the Chamber, and was afterward nominated a member of the Council of State, in which posts he has been able to render services which have made him conspicuous.

It is well understood that the Ministry represents friendship and fidelity to France, and a policy of prudent waiting. Under actual circumstances it is no doubt wisest and best, and if it represents action also in the sense of thorough internal reorganization, all but partisans will help it by words of approval.

Signor RATTAZZI has been spending the Parliamentary vacation at Naples, where he has been the object of much attention and honored with a public banquet, at which many flattering things were said. The bringing out of a play, of which Madame RATTAZZI is the author, at one of the theatres of Naples, was the pretext for the visit; but the mantle of GARIBALDI, which Sig. RATTAZZI has lately put on, is the badge of popularity with the red-shirted sons of Vesuvius.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

So far as one can see, an unusual degree of quiet reigns all through the Italian Kingdom. While we find fault and doubt, as we observe so much fickleness among leaders, we must not forget to praise the forbearance and patience of the population. The good conduct of these 25,000,000 of Italians has been much greater than many predicted five or ten years ago.

I learn that the number of recruits for the Pontifical army arrived at Civita Vecchia in the last two weeks of December exceeded 700. They are mostly from Holland, which country has already furnished so large a part of the Zouave Corps now in the Pope's service.

The weather for the few days that cluster around New-Year's, before and after, were about the worst ever known in Florence. Snow seldom falls in the vallies in this region, but the streets of the town have been covered to a depth of four or five inches. Day and night scores of carts were kept busy gathering it up and dumping it into the Arno. I have seen the same only once before in a dozen years; but to most of our people it was curious to witness the eagerness with which the nuisance was trucked out of town; a nuisance, if that is the word, which eight-and-forty hours would have abated.

Quantities of snow have fallen everywhere on the continent, and, what is unusual, word comes from Algeria that they have it there also. The regular passage of the mails is hindered over the Alps; but it does not take long for those hardy mountain boys to clear a path through the deepest drift. Here everybody is suffering from some form of malady induced by cold, and the mucus membrane is having a severe trial. The houses of Florence might be the most comfortable of any to be found in civilized communities, but as it is, they are among the least comfortable. The medium thickness of the walls is twice that of ours, and the stairs of stone and floors of brick and mortar absorb a great quantity of humidity. Italy is almost entirely without a supply of hard coal; indeed, none is brought into the country, except what is needed for the railroads and making gas for the cities. Wood for fuel is found in abundance in the mountainous parts, and the price is not much higher than with us; certainly less than in the cities of France. But the fire-places and stoves of terra cotta are not constructed with reference to economy of heat. Very little invention is exercised, and improvement in machines is so little thought of that hardly any progress is made in a century. If furnaces could be introduced and the flues carried all through the thick partition walls, a quantity of heat would be radiated which would temper in the most agreeable manner the atmosphere of these Italian houses. At the same time it would be necessary to improve the construction of the windows, which, generally large, and opening on hinges in the French mode, admit currents of air which alarm us Anglo-Saxons, accustomed to the double, or close-fitting sashes of our comfortable homes.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

The Italians huddle together in the theatres and cafés, and raise the temperature by animal heat. A few years ago not even places of amusement of the first class were warmed, and sovereign and subject shivered together when the night was unusually cold. Now that the opera in such cities as Florence costs two or three times as much as formerly, currents of warm air are shot into the theatre from furnaces arranged after our fashion. What is lacking is made up by the gaslights and the breath of the hundreds that crowd in. For six weeks to come all the theatres will be full.

CHANGES IN FLORENCE.

Florence is no longer the quiet city that a few years ago it was. With the honors of the capital have come to it many new habits, at least not any better than the old. Full twenty thousand have been added to the population, and among these new thousands many who have not improved the society of the place. The narrowest streets are in the centre of the old town, and they are overcrowded with the new-comers, who, as much as the old, love to pass a good deal of time dawdling in the open air. With the curious old pavements are also passing away curious old customs. I could give a long list of ceremonies, now missed, which were very entertaining to strangers when I first knew Florence a dozen years back. A good deal of the fine old rust is rubbed off the ancient houses, and although they look more spruce, the change is hardly an improvement to an eye which loves the picturesque. Many of the shops have been refitted, in some cases at an expense ruinous to the proprietors, and in vain rivalry of those of Paris, while the dandies of the town try to rival the shops in the elegance of their apparel.

Florence has never been other than a quiet place, except for the number and turbulence of its street cries. The noises which assail your ear, especially in the narrower streets, are like those of Babel or bedlam, and are apt to make a stranger think that he has got into an asylum of lunatics.

The bridges have become too narrow for the augmented movement of the place, and people are nearly jostled into the river as they try to get over, or are stopped by a crowd gazing vacantly at some new wreck, made by a concussion brought about by two careless drivers.

Considerable repairing is still going on, and as, according to law, the house to be tinkered must be fenced in, some of the streets are always thus incumbered. Since this has become the capital, if the municipal inspectors discover a house grown somewhat shabby with the wear of from one to six centuries, notice is served that it must, within a given time, be made to wear a more dandified look, or the town will do the work on its own account, and send the bills to the proprietor. So much for Florence.

From Naples word comes that Vesuvius is no better, and all the symptoms of the malady which the mountain suffers are watched with the greatest care by Dr. PALMIERI. Since the death of Mr. GREENE, the United States Consul, a few weeks ago, Mr. ALEXANDER HAMMAT has died, at the advanced age of 93 years. Mr. HAMMAT was our Consul at Naples for fifty-three years—having been appointed at the beginning of the century. Since his removal, a few years back, he has lived in extreme indigence in the city which he has known so long, and where his death has now taken place. Rarely under any Government has a single incumbent of office known so long a term of service. ANGELICO.

SOUTHERN PROSPECTS.

The Bread Question in the South—Cotton and Specie Payments—Political Sentiments of the Whites.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Saturday, Jan. 25, 1868.

I think the Southern correspondents of Northern journals have run into much extravagance in describing the conditon of affairs in the Southern States;—at least so far as our supplies of provisions are concerned. There is no scarcity of bread and meat in Virginia, and I do not credit the intimation that there is any very alarming scarcity of provisions in the other Southern States. There is doubtless distress in localities, and among the poorer classes, here and there; but when the terms starvation and famine are used, I think I have reason to protest my incredulity.

Remember, that we have a four-months' remedy for starvation, in our indigenous crop of Indian corn. In large portions of the Gulf States, they may plant this crop in early Spring, and it ripens in four months. For more than a month before maturing it is a nutritious and most delightful food for man and beast. The correspondents alluded to rather indicate a prospective famine than an existing one; but this benignant gift, from a kind Providence, of Indian corn dispels all fear of a starvation lying in wait for us in the future.

In many and large districts of the South this plant grows to an abundant yield, and is cultivated at a minimum cost of labor; and two crops may be made in the year. If you would know the secret of the rapid increase of our late slave population, and our unrivaled success in the growth of cotton before the war, it will be found in the extraordinary qualities of this crop of Indian corn; which gave bread to three-fourths of the Southern population, and upon which was reared and fattened the animals which supplied us with meat. It was this crop which enabled us to compete successfully with the ricefed "free-laborers" of India in the production of cotton. It is by means of this crop that we shall be able to surmount, not only the competition contrived by the masterly statesmanship of Great Britain in building up a cheap and profitable cotton cultivation in Hindostan and other British colonies, but also the loss of our own steady, effective and reliable system of labor entailed by emancipation. We shall triumph over these obstacles, and become again, through the miraculous virtues of Indian corn, the leading cotton-growers of the world; provided the folly and delusion of negro statesmanship, negro supremacy, negro self-government, be not too long persisted in, and we be not sunk hopelessly in "the bloody quagmire of theories."

Bad government may bring the worst calamities on a country of boundless resources; but I do not believe the destructive aptitudes of the Radical Party can reduce to starvation a country with genial sun and teaming soil such as ours. I mean no compliment to Radical statesmanship when I express my firm conviction that starvation will not be the lot of the South in 1868, and will be among the last to be endured in the series of our miseries.

But it is not to be denied that there is a very serious sort of famine in the South—a money famine, more especially a currency famine. I am sure that it can be truthfully stated of three-fourths of the interior counties of Virginia, that they do not obtain money enough from what they send off to market to pay the taxes collected by the Federal and State Governments; that is to say, that their cash receipts from produce and staples do not balance their cash outgo for taxes; or, in still other words, that the balance of trade is against them to the full extent of all the merchandise and supplies which they obtain from abroad. You will admit that this is a sorry state of things, and may understand from it what I mean by a money famine. Whatever of merchandise and manufactures we purchase from the North is paid for out of our capital. If we pay slowly it is because we find the greatest difficulty in disposing of our property; a difficulty wholly produced by the disordered politics of the country. Are our people the only sufferers by this state of things? I think not. Was not the South a market of some value to the North? Ask your merchants, ask your manufacturers if they are not also sufferers. It will not do for the Radical philosophers and philanthropists to treat this wide-spread distress as the affliction natural to rebels, to parricides, to the demons incarnate which they describe us to be in this stereotyped cant, for the distress embraces full as many loyalists as rebels.

THE RELATION OF SOUTHERN INDUSTRY TO SPECIE PAYMENTS.

And this brings me to the Southern view of the question of returning to specie payments. Until, in our foreign commerce, there is a steady and reliable equipoise between exported and imported merchandise, specie must make up the balance on either side of the account. To a certain extent, specie is itself merchandise in our national accounts; it is merchandise to the extent that our annual product of precious metals exceeds our domestic need of them for purposes of coin and currency. But considering specie in its character as coin and money, any excess of our national imports over exports must be paid for with specie. So long as specie is liable to irregular and capricious migrations to meet the exigencies of an unsettled and greatly-fluctuating foreign trade, it is plain that a return to specie payments would be premature, and would entail continual recurrences of panic and pressure. The first step in the direction of specie payments should be the reestablishment of those more considerable branches of home industry which supplied the most important items in our foreign exports. Now, the largest and most constant of these items, before the war, was cotton, of which, in 1860, there were exported 1,767,638,338 pounds; which brought $191,906,555. In 1866 and 1867, during which period part of the crops raised while the war was pending was exported, our cotton exports were, respectively, only 650,572,829 and 666,576,314 pounds, and brought in the two years, respectively, $199,563,987 and $143,908,801 in specie. Notwithstanding this great falling off in the number of pounds exported during the two post-war years, the high price commanded by the staple brought up the credit item in our foreign balance sheet to the high figures of the year 1860.

But we are in danger of losing the greater part of this magnificent income. We cannot hope that half a cotton crop will be raised for several years to come; nor have we a right to expect that the specie price per pound will much exceed ten cents. There is serious danger that this imperial item of income will entirely disappear for a time from the annual balance sheet of our foreign commerce. I am much in the habit of exalting the greatness of this nation. I spurn the thought that its prosperity is dependent absolutely upon any single industrial interest. I am not a monomaniac on the subject of cotton, or any other American specialty. But I do hold that it would be unwise to enforce a return to specie payment just at a time when we are in danger of losing a credit item of at least $150,000,000 from our foreign balance sheet; and of having to make good the deficit, in greater or less part, by an increased exportation of specie. So long as the precious metals are in danger of disappearing from the country before the first frost, as save from the swamps, it would be well to postpone our return to specie payments.

I know this is a distasteful subject to many of your Republican statesmen; but it is too important a one to be ignored. The repugnance which many of your best men feel to acknowledging the importance of cotton in our national economy was strikingly exemplified by your instructive and suggestive correspondent, "A Veteran Observer," some weeks ago, in one of those letters from "The Beeches," which I read always with pleasure and profit. He displayed with much pains and with much gratulation the fact, that the nation exported annually some fifty millions of grain, some eighty millions of gold as merchandise, and some twenty millions of petroleum. He took much delight in contemplating and setting out these and less considerable subjects of our national exportation; but when he came to the items of tobacco and cotton, he disdained to put down the figures; at once began to depreciate the value of foreign commerce; predicted that the idea, that it was the "chief commerce to be legislated for" would die along with the "kindred falsehoods that cotton is king, and slavery necessary to it;" and dropped the whole subject with the reflection that our foreign commerce is small at best "compared with the internal commerce of the country." Yet, if he were to study with care the various features even of this domestic trade, he could not fail to discover that the growth and manufacture, the distribution and manipulation of cotton, gave employment to a greater number of people, and constituted the basis of a larger and more profitable industry than any other American product whatever, not excepting wool. Nor are there many interests of the country more important than tobacco, especially in our foreign trade. These are not sectional views, conceived in a narrow and bigoted spirit of provincialism. Is not cotton a national interest, as exclusively Northern in its manufacture as Southern in its growth? Is not tobacco as valuable an article of export to the North as to the South? And have not the capitalists and operatives even of New-England as direct an interest in preserving their prosperous and profitable culture as the States in which they are in danger of ceasing to be cultivated altogether, from the fact that Congress has deprived us of what the Constitution enjoins it to provide for us—a republican form of government?

SOUTHERN FIDELITY TO THE UNION.

You need not ask what is the present state of feeling at the South. All are anxious for the restoration of a constitutional Union. But yet there are no respectable white people, native to our soil, who are in favor of reconstruction by the process of Africanization. Congress itself has provided that there shall not be a Republican Party of white people in the South, by its Africanizing measures. It has seemed, in the name of loyalty, and with the pretence of reconstruction, to have studied how it could most surely and effectually make our people hate the Union; but yet, I boldly declare, that there is less disloyalty, less temper of revolt, less bitterness of feeling toward the Union, as the Union, in all the South, than there is against the British Government in a single parish of Ireland. We expect relief from the unprecedented wrongs and unnatural ignominies to which we are subjected; but we expect it from no other source than at the hands of the just, magnanimous and honorable portion of the Northern people. Has not our loyalty borne with triumph the *experimentum crucis*, when the soul-crushing torture of negro rule has not excited in us a thought or an aspiration hostile to the Union? POW-HA-TAN.

GEORGIA.

The Reconstruction Convention—The Money Question—The Treason Debate—Mr. Ashburn's Startling Announcement—Parties and Persons in the Convention.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Jan. 24, 1868.

The Convention decided this morning to have for the future longer sessions than heretofore, to meet at 9:30 instead of 10 o'clock in the morning, and adjourn at 3 o'clock instead of 2 in the afternoon. This was done in recognition of the necessity for greater progress in the work of reconstruction, and was caused immediately more by a broad hint received from headquarters than by outside public opinion, of which the body seems to be completely independent. Whether the additional hour and a half will conduce to the advancement of the business in hand or not, is a question which remains to be decided.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

The money question came up again this morning, and engaged the earnest attention of the members present. It was officially stated by the Chairman of the Finance Committee that Gen. MEADE had only been able to obtain $10,000 from the State Treasury, the greater part of which was from the receipts of the State railroad, and that in eight or ten weeks he expected to be able to give the Convention $40,000 more when certain taxes were paid over. The $10,000 now available, and in possession of the disbursing officer of the Convention, will only pay the delegates about $47 each, as $2,000 are required to pay the secretaries, reporters, stenographers and other officers, and pay something on account to the printers and stationers, who sorely need a little help. Were the $50,000 now ready, that sum would not pay the expenses. Many of the delegates, white as well as black, have not one dollar in their pockets, and their hotel bills amount to a considerable sum. To wait six weeks before they get any money besides the $45 or $50 which they will receive this evening or to-morrow, is a practical assertion of the "hive-horse-and-you-will-get-grass" principle, which is universally distasteful, and to none more so than those obliging and attentive hosts who lodge and board the people's representatives. To meet the difficulty it was proposed by Mr. WADDELL to ask the "Federal authorities" to advance the necessary sum to pay the expenses of the Convention, until the specific tax already provided by an ordinance can be collected, when the amount advanced shall be repaid. As Mr. WADDELL is what is called a "Hancock Democrat," the proposition was deemed by the majority a deep "trick," concocted for some hidden purpose, of a malicious and dangerous character, and although at first it was received with marked favor, because it seemed to afford a chance to obtain money, in the end it would have been rejected by an indefinite postponment, had not a motion to refer it to the Finance Committee prevailed. The effort will be renewed to raise from $50,000 to $100,000 by loan or sale of State bonds, and it is generally understood that parties are prepared to make the loan or buy the bonds, although the rates at which they propose to lend or purchase the State securities might appear rather exorbitant to a superficial observer. The proposed lender is generally understood to be one of the relief-praying banks, and before any money is advanced on any terms, it must be pretty certainly ascertained that a majority will support the ordinances relieving the banks from their indebtedness to their billholders. As it will require Gen. MEADE's and Gen. BUGBY's consent to the sale of Georgia bonds, it is hoped that those officers will not permit a sacrifice of those securities, and will insist on their value being paid. To "sell them for what they will bring" from an usurer will certainly not be sanctioned.

THE BILL OF RIGHTS.

The discussion on the treason section of the Bill of Rights was resumed, and occupied the rest of the day's session. A large number of delegates made lengthy speeches, some of which were angry and some conciliatory, and finally the section as amended by Mr. BRYANT was adopted, which reads as follows: "Treason against the State of Georgia shall consist only in levying war against the State or the United States, and in adhering to the enemies thereof." It was further provided that two witnesses to the same overt act, or the confession of the same in open court, shall be necessary to conviction. Thus Mr. ASHBURN's proposition to make the passage of an ordinance of secession, or the attempt to pass such an ordinance an act of treason, was defeated for the reason as urged by Mr. BRYANT, that it is "dangerous to public liberty to make an expression of opinion treasonable," and that the mere passage of an ordinance of secession is not an act of war.

CONGRESS AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. ASHBURN's declarstion, in the course of his remarks in this debate, that it is the intention of the radical majority, to which he belongs, to ask Congress to accept whatever Constitution they may pass without submitting it to the people for adoption or rejection, has caused great excitement, and will afford incalculable strength to the Opposition. It has been hinted and suspected for some time that the Radicals intended to ask Congress to modify the Sherman bill, so as to do away the necessity of submitting the Constitution to the people. But it was never openly declared until to-day. And I fancy that Mr. ASHBURN made the disclosure in a moment of excitement, and without due consultation with his friends. Several warm friends of reconstruction, who are willing to go very far toward radicalism, have denounced ASHBURN's disclosure in the strongest language, and will oppose his purpose with every means in their power. Some go the length of saying that sooner than allow it to prevail, they will quit the Convention and leave it without a quorum.

PERSONAL.

I perceive by the Atlanta correspondence of the New-York *Tribune* that your correspondent's letters from here are "a burlesque," and written in conformity with your instructions to defeat the objects of the Convention. This severe condemnation of myself and you by so impartial and competent a judge, causes me the same mortification and regret that I am sure it has caused you. The cause of the trouble is, however, very difficult to remove. Your instructions are to write the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and my instructions to myself are to the same effect, and I mean to follow them implicitly and religiously. If, unhappily, I should continue to incur the displeasure of the *Tribune's* censorious correspondent, let him blame the truth and not me. Facts are stubborn things, which I have neither time nor inclination to gloss over or misrepresent to serve the purposes of any party or faction here or elsewhere.

ATLANTA, GA., Saturday, Jan. 25, 1868.

Since Mr. ASHBURN made the indiscreet disclosure of the purpose of himself and friends to induce Congress to do away with the provision of the Reconstruction acts referring the Constitution to the people of Georgia, there has been considerable agitation in the ranks of those who occupied a middle position between the extreme Radicals and Conservatives, and many of this class now express a determination to join the Conservatives and thus defeat the threatened ultraism of the Ashburn party. During last night and this morning there was great hurrying to and fro, and the more prudent and sagacious among the Radicals are now using all their powers of persuasion to prove that when ASHBURN said "we intend," he spoke for himself, and had no authority to bind them. They do not, however, venture to deny or disclaim positively the intention expressed by the delegate from Columbus, and pledge themselves to vote against such a proposal. They merely deny the intention for the present, but say that the occasion might arise which would justify such action. They argue that the State Constitution of 1865 was not submitted to the people; that the Secession Constitution was submitted, but comparatively few voted for it, and that if the Constitution now in progress were submitted to the people at once, it would materially interfere with the industrial interests of the State. This manifestation of devotion to the agricultural interests of the people, does not apparently find much favor. Its sincerity is doubted, and the suspicion is very generally entertained that the effort to prevent the submission to the people of the projected fundamental law is caused by the fear that the people will not approve the work.

The opponents of reconstruction in the Convention are making the most of the argument which ASHBURN has given them, and they are bending their energies to induce the lukewarm and the wavering to join the opposition and present a determined front against radicalism. It is contemplated, and very openly advocated, that in case the majority succeed in passing a resolution embodying Mr. ASHBURN's idea, the opponents of the resolution should quit the Convention in a body, leave it without a quorum, and thus bring the whole work to a stand-still. I do not think that it will be possible to induce a sufficient number to secede in order to effect this violent purpose. But if the Radicals press their resolution, they will certainly lose a great number of supporters, whose influence they can least spare.

PARTIES AND PERSONS IN THE CONVENTION.

The truth is that the Radical side of the Convention, while it has a large numerical majority, is inferior in intellect, tact and experience to what may be called the opposition. And, if the opposition were united in policy and principle, with its superior ability and influence, it could easily acquire predominance and will over a sufficient number from the Radicals to secure a working majority. There is not a single member of the Radical side of the Hall who has any parliamentary experience, social influence, or much power to influence or control men.

Mr. BRYANT, who may be said to be the leader, is dogmatic, self-opinionated and harsh. Besides, he talks too much and too often to have weight, and seems to entertain the mistaken idea that talking on every subject, and laying down the law in Sir Oracle style on every occasion, will establish his right to leadership. Next to him, and with scarcely concealed rivalry,

Mr. ASHBURN may be regarded as the most prominent of the extremists. He is popular neither in manner nor matter; advocates continually harsh measures toward all who differ from him, and opposes all attempts at conciliation. Beside, he does not occupy a desirable reputation in the State. He is not, according to popular rumor and popular belief, the least like CÆSAR's wife; but, on the contrary, very many reliable people make statements concerning him which go far beyond "suspicion." He has another great failing—he loses his temper very easily, and, like most men who do this, he says indiscreet and damaging things.

Mr. RICHARDSON and Mr. PRINCE, two of the number who are usually called the "carpet-bag members," on account of their recent arrival in Georgia, evince a desire to have influence and dispute the leadership of Mr. BRYANT; but they are vastly inferior to that gentleman in ability and information, and in the *ars loquendi*, and have all his defects in a much greater degree.

Among the negro delegates there is really no leader of their own color. They adhere for the most part to BRYANT more from necessity than choice, and do not always constitute a reliable reserve in the hour of conflict, partly because they do not understand the subject in discussion, partly because they think it necessary to the due assertion of independence not to vote all the time with BRYANT, and partly because the last speaker, whoever he may be, if he speaks forcibly and kindly, often exercises a great influence upon their votes.

Then the Radicals are not united on their candidate for the Presidency. The greater number are for CHASE out-and-out. Some are for GRANT through thick and thin, and a few are of opinion that it is premature to pledge themselves for any one. The two last distrust each other on this account, and the third distrust the other two. The negroes are all understood to be CHASE men. They are told that CHASE set them free; that CHASE "fought, bled and died" to set them free, and that if he becomes President, he will fight, bleed and die continually to keep them free, and to give them rights to an almost unlimited extent. They are told that GRANT's silence is to be suspected; that if he is for the equal rights of the colored race, he "ought to come out flat-footed and say so," and that they cannot afford to trust any man who does not openly declare himself for the doctrines of the *Tribune* revised by WENDELL PHILLIPS.

BRADLEY, the negro from Savannah, who has made himself so notorious, has no sense, no smartness, no information or education—nothing but brass, and an irrepressible desire to give offence and "kick up a row."

TURNER, the colored delegate from Macon, is far the most sensible and least ignorant of the negroes; but he has no influence because he prides himself on his independence, and will not follow any lead but his own will.

The Opposition is equally leaderless and divided, but, as I already remarked, individual members of it have marked intelligence, some legislative experience, some power of oratory, and the influence resulting from established character, reputation and social position. Of these, Dr. H. V. M. MILLER is the most prominent. He is a moderate Conservative, ready to concede negro suffrage because the Reconstruction acts require it, but opposed to every other Radical measure concerning the negro. He is very eloquent, speaks but seldom, and when he does speak is always listened to attentively.

Of the extreme Conservatives, that is anti-reconstructionists, or "Hancock-Democrats," Mr. J. D. WADDELL, of Polk, an Ex-Confederate Colonel, is the head and front, and I think he has a following of about a dozen stern and sturdy adherents. Those who occupy a middle ground between MILLER and WADDELL skirmish continually between the two, but have no man among them, except it be Mr. AKERMAN, who can be justly ranked above mediocrity.

Such is a sketch of the parties and their captains. They made but little progress to-day, but with a new week and $50 a piece in their pockets they propose to turn over a new leaf. Quære. Is it relief?

STONE MOUNTAIN.

The Stang Poisoning Case in Chicago—Examination of the Accused Girl.

From the Chicago Tribune, Jan. 25.

The examination of ELIZABETH STANG, the girl who stands charged with having attempted to poison, on Saturday last, all the members of the family to which she belongs, was resumed before Justice MILLIKEN yesterday. The witnesses who appeared for the prosecution—the defence did not offer any evidence—were the attending physician, ANDREW STANG, the father of the accused, and her two sisters, ROSA and CATHERINE. Of these last the former is about 9 years old and the latter 14. These witnesses, having recovered from the effect of the poison administered to them, were able to appear. The mother is yet confined to her bed, suffering from inflammation of the stomach, produced by the poison she had taken. It was the opinion of the physician who has attended her, that she will not be able to leave her bed for the next two weeks, although she is now out of danger.

J. MILTON BOWERS, M. D., stated that he was first called to attend the family of Mr. STANG on the 8th inst. He found four members laboring under the influence of poison. From the statements made by the patients to him, he thought they had taken strychnine. He administered the usual antidotes in such cases, but without their producing favorable symptoms. The boy, who was only 4 years of age, lay stiff, cold and pulseless on the floor, and he had little hope of being able to save him. The mother, father and the girl ROSA were all vomiting and in great pain. He managed to get them into bed, when he gave them an antidote for arsenic. In a short time he was rewarded by more favorable symptoms on the part of his patients, though he still considered them in imminent danger. He continued his efforts during the greater part of the night. Toward morning all, except Mrs. STANG, were thought to be out of danger. She still continued very low, and it was evident that the poison had pervaded nearly the whole system. He saved a quantity of the matter that had been ejected from the stomachs of the patients, and on analysis found evidence sufficient that of arsenic that he had calculated a teaspoonful of the solution was sufficient to produce death.

ANDREW STANG, the father, on taking the stand expressed his anger toward the accused in the most violent manner, and required to be admonished by the Court several times before he could be induced to proceed directly with his evidence. He stated that on the morning of last Saturday he went down town accompanied by his wife and his daughter CATHERINE. ELIZABETH, the accused, was left behind and directed to scrub up the floor. He returned home about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and went to work in his barn. About noon his daughter ELIZABETH came to him and told him that she had boiled some nice coffee for him. He was surprised, as his daughter had never spoken to him in that manner before; she had always seemed morose and sullen. He went into the house and sat down at the table with his family. ELIZABETH poured out coffee for him. His daughter ROSA, his little boy and himself drank of the coffee. ELIZABETH remained sitting by the stove. The coffee tasted bitter to him, and he felt a burning at his stomach. He went back to the barn, and climbed up on the wagon, when he was seized with a pain so violent as to cause him to fall from the wagon to the ground. He made his way into the house, and saw his daughter ROSA and his little boy writhing in agony on the floor. He fell down likewise. There was a terrible burning at his stomach. Pretty soon his wife and daughter CATHERINE came home. His wife did what she could to relieve their pain. ELIZABETH said to her mother, "Mother, here's some nice coffee for you." His wife drank two or three mouthfuls of it, when she cried out, "We are all poisoned. My God we are all killed!" CATHERINE refused to drink of the coffee, and ELIZABETH took the pot and emptied the coffee in the yard.

CATHERINE STANG, the only member of the family who did not experience any of the effect of the poison, testified that on Saturday morning she went down town with her father and mother. She came home with her mother, and found her father, sister, and little brother, all very sick. Her mother drank some coffee, and she, too, became sick. Then the witness refused to drink any of the coffee. In a few minutes her mother told her sister ELIZABETH that she had poisoned them all, and that she must go away from the house. ELIZABETH said, "Oh, no; I never done it."

ROSA STANG, the youngest of the sisters, testified that after her father, mother and sister had left home on Saturday morning, ELIZABETH asked her to scrub the floor for her, and promised, if she would do so, to give her all of her savings. ELIZABETH then went out. She soon came back. Near noon ELIZABETH put something out of a paper into the water pail, and next in the coffee. She asked what it was, and ELIZABETH answered that it was flour. ELIZABETH made some fresh coffee. She filled the cups at dinner.

A. Lewis Waller, druggist, testified that Elizabeth Stang, the accused, came to his store on Saturday morning and got some arsenic; she told him that her mother sent her after it, and that she wanted it to kill rats with; he weighed her out an ounce and a half; she seemed surprised, and asked if that was all.

During the entire examination the accused maintained an indifferent look, seemingly taking little interest in its progress, and not at all appearing to realize the full nature of her situation, except when her father, on taking the stand, said that he should henceforth refuse to recognize her as his child. Then she wrapped her head in her rag of a shawl, and rocking herself to and fro against the railing of the bar, wept bitterly. She soon recovered her composure, however, and thenceforward her expression was one of coldness and stolidity. Justice MILLIKEN ordered her to be committed to await trial on the indictment of the Grand Jury, in default of $2,000 bail.

Freedmen in South Carolina Demanding Lands.

In the South Carolina Reconstruction Convention on Thursday, the President read the following communication from Gen. SCOTT, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for that State:

CHARLESTON, S. C., District South Carolina, Jan. 23, 1868.

Hon. A. G. Mackey, President South Carolina Constitutional Convention, Charleston, S. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for your consideration, and for the action of the Convention over which you have the honor to preside (if in your judgment it may seem best to lay the matter before it), the inclosed letter. It is one of many complaints I have received during the past few weeks, and as the condition of affairs described therein arises from what appears to be gradually growing sentiment on the part of the freed people throughout the State, I think an expression of some kind from the Convention, in the form of a resolution, announcing the sense of the Convention on the subject would be productive of the most beneficial result. The sooner that such ideas as those held by the freed people upon the plantation of Mr. IRVING are eradicated, the better it will be for both planter and laborer. I would also respectfully suggest that such an expression as I have alluded to, on the part of the Convention, would do more than any act of the military authorities, or myself to disabuse the minds of the people of the idea that the Convention has lands at its disposal for distribution.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed) B. K. SCOTT.
Brevet Major-General, Assistant Commissioner.

MR. IRVING'S LETTER.

KENSINGTON, EASTERN BRANCH OF COOPER RIVER, Jan. 14, 1868.

Capt. F. W. Leadbe:

DEAR SIR: A condition of things has arisen on this plantation, among the freedmen, which it is necessary to inform you of at once, and to request that you will communicate with me at once upon the subject. I have offered Gen. SCOTT's contract to the people on its plantation for their acceptance, but was answered with a flat refusal to make any contract at all. They would not say that they want the lands, but until something was decided in their favor by the sitting of the Convention, they would not sign any agreement or make any terms with the whatever. Now this is like taking possession of my lands out and out, and I am not disposed to submit without every effort to vindicate my authority over what I consider my own property.

I am not disposed to be harsh in my measures, believing as I do that all this is the result of false teaching, but simply wish that you would advise me as to the proper method to pursue either to compel them to enter into this contract of Gen. SCOTT's, or to quit my premises at once, so that I may have a chance of procuring other labor before it is too late. I have given these people full warning that if they insist on working my lands without a contract, they do it at their own risk, and I am not bound now to contract with any of them again against my will, or recognize their work in any way. If my plantation affairs are to await the deliberations of the Convention, you will readily perceive the necessity of immediate action, in order to dissuade their minds of the prevailing idea that something is to be done for their special benefit by the Convention.

You will oblige me by sending a reply to this at once through Oakley Post-office, Northeastern Railroad. Respectfully yours,

S. EMELIUS IRVING.

Aid from the United States to Nova Scotia.

The first number of *The Mining Gazette*, published at Halifax, contains the following acknowledgment of assistance rendered by the United States in the development of that country's resources:

"The development of the Nova Scotia coal and gold mines is mainly due to aid from the United States. Canadians have been investing largely in both, but they cannot operate as extensively as our liberal and appreciative neighbors. Canada wants capital to develop her own resources; the United States have enough and to spare for encouraging even foreign enterprise. It is therefore natural that in many of the mining districts there should be a leaning toward the great Republic; and even loyal persons cannot dispute that, as a territory of the United States, this Province would make more progress in three years than it has made under British rule during a century and a quarter.

England has absolutely done nothing toward the support of this mining industry of Nova Scotia—the General Mining Association, as a monopoly, having retarded rather than aided its progress—and as men always incline toward those who most advance their welfare, annexation to the United States will one day be clamorously asked for, unless British capitalists awaken to the importance of securing an interest in the soil. The rich men of Nova Scotia are to blame for the indifference, and in some cases actual distrust, exhibited in England toward mining enterprises in this colony; their own apathy and apparent want of confidence, bringing forth but natural fruits. 'If the mines were really productive,' says the British capitalist, 'how does it happen that they are chiefly held by foreigners?' We have but one answer: Americans are patriotic, enterprising, liberal, and sometimes speculative; but they are not such dolts as to sink their money, year after year, in profitless adventures on alien ground, and the preference shown by them for Nova Scotia places this province on a par with their own States and Territories, which offer so large a field for remunerative investment, and to which British capital is now being diverted. The remedy, then, as well as the fault, lies wholly with the Nova Scotians themselves."

The Ohio Republicans on the Amended Reconstruction and Supreme Court Bills.

The Toledo (Ohio) *Commercial* of the 25th inst., in referring to the recent consultation of active and influential Republicans of that State at Columbus, says:

"Incidental to the business of this meeting was a free conference in regard to matters pertaining to the approaching campaign, which was characterized by great unanimity as to the candidate. While the presence of several warm supporters of Gov. CHASE was manifested, we think no one could have failed to mark the overwhelming preference for Gen. GRANT. The fact was irrepressible. It would show itself. So clear was this manifestation, that nearly every one conceded, in the language of Gov. DENNISON, that the nomination of GRANT was a 'foregone conclusion.' The people had willed it.

Another sentiment, not much less manifest, was that of disapproval of the Amended Reconstruction and Supreme Court bills before Congress. Several of the ablest and most influential men of the party were outspoken on this point. This was to us not only a gratifying, but a hopeful feature. We were glad to find that the views which we had not hesitated to express on this point were those of the leading Republicans of Ohio, and hopeful that the feeling prevailing the meeting would not be without its effect in staying the mistaken policy of some of our friends at Washington. We can tell them that the popular sentiment is not favorable to such legislation, and the sooner the latter is suspended the better.

The conference of Thursday evening was an encouraging sign for the opening campaign. The spirit of devotion to the great central idea of loyalty to the Union and to the principles of republican government, was its great feature. On every side was shown a readiness to concede everything in details, and we are sure that no participant failed to be reassured of the glorious future to which the Republicans are to be led by him who 'never surrenders.'"

Death of a Former Celebrity.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Jan. 27.

JOHN THOMPSON NORTON, formerly well known as a performer on the *cornet-a-piston*, both as a public performer and a teacher on that instrument and the piano, died in this city on Friday last. He was an Englishman by birth, and formed part of the household of WILLIAM IV., of England. He made his first appearance at Niblo's, in New-York, and came to Philadelphia, where he was a prominent *attaché* of the then new Chestnut-street Theatre. He was prominent as the Musical and Philharmonic Concerts, and his trial of skill with Signor GARIBALDI, an eminent Italian artist, attracted crowded audiences, both in Philadelphia and New-York, Mr. NORTON carrying off all the prizes. He supplied the United States Governments with bugles during the late rebellion, and was held in high estimation by Gen. GEORGE CADWALADER and other eminent officers. He was in the 63d year of his age. For many years past he has lived in the quiet retirement of a bachelor life, happy and contented in the companionship of his favorite dogs and the intimacy of several of our citizens who have been his devoted friends.

Mr. NORTON

killing, impoverishment and torture, which mocks and confounds our boast of the right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, and of our being followers of Jesus Christ. We shall hold fast to all that is good and strong in government, based upon the uncompromising principles of Life, Love, Justice and Truth, and aim to give them definite form and practical force. We appeal—as the best friends of the soldier, the working man, the country and human rights. Disarm and arbitrate—Christianize our civilization. Speakers will be present from various parts of the country, and reports will be read from other peace movements in Europe and elsewhere, and accepting every effort that would remove the causes of war and establish the conditions of peace, our invitation to these meetings is without distinction, and every one may have a hearing as time and good order will permit; and from those who cannot attend, any word of aid will be welcomed." ALFRED H. LOVE, of Philadelphia, is President and LUCRETIA MOTT is one of the Vice-Presidents.

Dr. Harris' Weekly Report—Some of the Causes of Scarlet Fever—The Murder of Nurslings.

The Registrar of Vital Statistics, in his weekly letter, submitted to the Board of Health yesterday, says that during the week that ended on Saturday, Jan. 25, there were 444 deaths in New-York, including 86 in the public institutions. In Brooklyn there were 151 deaths, including 6 in its public institutions. Excluding similar county institutions, the death-rate, estimated on the census of 1865, was 27.56 in the former, and 26.51 to the 1,000 in the latter city. Measles, scarlatina, diphtheria and typhoid fever are the infections that keep up the zymotic class of deaths. They destroyed 25 lives in New-York and 32 in Brooklyn. The excessive prevalence of scarlatina in the latter city elicits important inquiries concerning the not clearly proved nature of certain physical conditions that are believed to act as localizing causes. It was last year found in New-York that this foe of childhood elected the Eleventh Ward, (where it killed 82 children,) the Seventeenth Ward (where it killed 107) and the Twentieth Ward (with 75 deaths) as the chosen localities for its most fatal work. And now, as was the case last Summer, we find that the Eleventh, Twelfth and Sixteenth Wards in Brooklyn are those in which the greatest proportion of fatal scarlatina occurs. On this subject, Dr. STILES, the officer of this Bureau in Brooklyn, states that since the 1st of January there have been 61 deaths from this cause; the Sixteenth Ward having the largest share. As the only local peculiarity that is common to all these wards in both cities is that which pertains to the ground itself, viz., excessive moisture amounting almost to saturation of the soil in the most insalubrious quarters of each ward. But as regards the inhabitants and their dwellings, they are very densely massed, though we fail to find that the fatality and prevalence of scarlatina follow with any regularity the scale of social degradation and domestic want. There may yet be discovered some measurably preventable relation between this disease and the defective drainage and cleanliness of particular localities, for it has turned out, in a recent investigation of the sanitary records of 25 English towns, that there is reason for this hope. Pulmonary diseases and the ills of broken down constitutions continue to be paramount among the causes of death. The inclemency of the season tells sadly upon the pauperized and vicious classes. This is shown most clearly in the First, Fourth and Sixth wards of New-York, where there was one death to every 1,238 inhabitants, and in the Sixteenth Ward, Brooklyn, where there was one death to every 900 living; and these death-rates are three times greater than those suffered by the better districts and the more favored classes of these cities. 27.93 per cent. of the mortality in New-York was in the first year of childhood, and 43.92 per cent. was in children under five years old; while in Brooklyn 23.18 per cent., and 45.70 per cent. of the mortality was charged to these tender years. The public is indebted to one of the Coroners for a faithful exposure of one of the prolific sources of excessive infant mortality. The bare records of the helpless infants that are "farmed out" to die by contract with veiled and nameless persons have a fearful import. And when these records are placed in contrast with those of the Commissioners of Public Charities, which now show a loss of less than 15 per cent. of the nurslings that formerly perished at the rate of 85 per cent., society should be aroused to the duty of saving still more of the innocent life which vice and cupidity now conspire to crush out by inhuman means.

Murder in Broad-street—Arrest of the Accused.

At a late hour Monday evening, two laborers named LAWRENCE MULLEN and WM. O'BRIEN, quarreled while at work on a down-town pier, though nothing worse than harsh and bitter words passed between them. A few minutes after 8 o'clock yesterday morning, these two men met again on the corner of Broad and Beaver streets, when O'BRIEN made a sudden and wholly unlooked for assault with a large knife upon MULLEN, who was fatally wounded in the neck. THOMAS FOLEY, of No. 18 Roosevelt-street, gave the alarm, and Officer WALLER, of the First Precinct, arrested O'BRIEN, who exclaimed, "I did it and will go to the Station-house with you," and surrendered the weapon. He subsequently stated that they had quarreled the night before, but as they did not settle the difficulty, then he had used the knife on MULLEN. The wounded man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, when he was found to be in a critical condition. Coroner SCHIRMER was at once notified to take his *ante-mortem* statement, but on his arrival the man was too low to make it. During the afternoon the prisoner was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, where the necessary affidavits were made by FOLEY and Officer WALLER, when O'BRIEN was remanded to await the result of the wound. About 3 o'clock information reached the magistrate that MULLEN was dead. The necessary action in the case will be taken to-day by Coroner SCHIRMER.

Donations by the Common Council.

The following items have been inserted in the tax levy by the Common Council under the head of donations:

St. Joseph's School	$5,000 00
St. Vincent's Hospital	3,000 00
School in Forty-second-street	3,000 00
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	6,000 00
Ladies' Union Aid Society	10,000 00
St. Bridget's School	5,000 00
St. James' School	5,000 00
Immaculate Conception School	10,000 00
St. Michael's School	5,000 00
St. Mary's School	5,000 00
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	5,000 00
St. Theresa's School	5,000 00
St. Luke's Home	2,000 00
St. Peter's School	5,000 00
Transfiguration School	5,000 00
Dutch Church at Bloomingdale—assessment	1,400 37
Church of St. Paul	1,626 82
Dutch Reformed Church, in one Hundred and Twenty-first-street	521 55
Church of St. John the Baptist	1,000 00
Presbyterian Church, in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street	1,600 00
Church of St. Joseph	1,900 00
St. Lawrence Church	1,400 00
German Mission-house, association	2,000 00
Presbyterian Church, in Thirty-first-street, assessment	250 00
Congregation of Beth Hammerdrash	200 00
Total	$90,898 74

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

Mention was made a few days ago of the arrest of THOMAS MCCORMICK, who was acting in collusion with EMMA JOHNSON, a pickpocket. When the prisoner was searched at the Spring-street Police Station, he was found in possession of a gold watch, marked with the name of "Anna Rae." MCCORMICK stated that the watch had belonged to his sister, being a present from her husband, and that she had given it to him when dying. The statement was not believed, and the Police advertised the watch, the prisoner being discharged from custody for want of a charge. When MCCORMICK applied to the Property Clerk for the watch he failed to obtain it, as the advertisement inserted by the Police had attracted the attention of SAMUEL RAE, President of the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh, Penn., who recognized the watch as forming a portion of the proceeds of an extensive burglary in his house last Summer. He telegraphed this fact to Capt. JOHN YOUNG, of the Central Office, stating also that he would come on with a requisition for the rendition of MCCORMICK to the Pennsylvania authorities for his trial on the charge of burglary. MCCORMICK was at once rearrested, and the prisoner was yesterday arraigned before the magistrate and remanded to await the arrival of the complainant.

WAGON THIEF.

Officer MCDONALD, of the Third Precinct, arrested LAWRENCE HOY, living in Mott-street, on a charge of attempted grand larceny. When the accused was brought before the magistrate, JOSEPH SIBBEE, of No. 114 Reade-street, testified that he saw HOY get into four different Knickerbocker express wagons and examine the packages they contained. He finally selected a package of hosiery valued at $63, and was escaping when Mr. SIBBEE intercepted him and caused his arrest. The prisoner was fully committed.

SHOPLIFTER.

THOMAS HOGAN was arrested by Officer GLIN, of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of shoplifting. It appears that the prisoner, who is an old offender, entered the store of WM. MURRAY, No. 489 Pearl-street, yesterday afternoon, under pretence of making some purchases. While the clerk, PATRICK MORRISSEY, turned round for a moment, HOGAN gathered up six pairs of pantaloons and ran out of the store. MORRISSEY followed the thief and caused his arrest. HOGAN dropped his plunder while endeavoring to escape. He was held for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

ANOTHER HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

At about 5 o'clock yesterday morning JOHN B. BROWN, a resident of Bergen, New-Jersey, came out of the saloon at the corner of Howard-street and Broadway and was followed by THOMAS BRADY and WILLIAM, who had been in his company in the saloon. As soon as BROWN reached the sidewalk the two men assaulted him and while one pinioned his arms from behind, the other abstracted from his pocket a wallet containing $70. BROWN cried for the Police and his assailants fled after releasing him. The plucky Jerseyman seized one of the robbers, and Officer SMITH, of the Eighth Precinct, coming up at the moment and taking this one into custody BROWN started after the other who was running away at his utmost speed. The heat was a short one ending in BROWN's victory who came back with the second of his assailants. Both men were committed without bail to answer the charge of highway robbery at the General Sessions.

STILL ANOTHER CASE.

Monday evening about 7 o'clock JOHN LICHT, a one-armed veteran of the war, who keeps a newspaper stand at the corner of Hudson and West Houston streets, was engaged in closing business for the day, and was putting some money into his pocket-book, when JOSEPH FINDLAY, who had been watching his movements from the opposite side of the street, suddenly dashed across, and before LICHT was aware of his intention snatched the book, containing $100, from his hand and ran off. The alarm was given and FINDLAY soon overtaken and captured. He was committed, without bail, to answer at the General Sessions.

THE GAMBLING CASE.

The parties arrested in the house No. 63 East Twelfth street by Sergeant HAGGERTY and Detective BARKER of the Fifteenth Precinct, as fully reported yesterday morning in the TIMES, were arraigned yesterday, when JOHN PENTLAND as proprietor, JAMES PENTLAND as "look-out," and RICHARD SKILLON as dealer, were held in $500 bail each to answer at the General Sessions, and the others were discharged. The tables, cues, checks, cards and other paraphernalia, which are all of the finest quality, will be turned over to the Property Clerk at Police Headquarters.

DEFRAUDING HOTEL-KEEPERS.

Mary C. Miller was arraigned upon two charges of defrauding two hotels, the Maltby House of $139, and the Union-square Hotel of $33, being in each instance the amount of a bill incurred for board, which she failed to liquidate. It was alleged that she had obtained credit by false and fraudulent representations as to her pecuniary responsibility, and she was committed for trial at the Special Sessions, under the provisions of the act of April 23, 1867.

YORKVILLE COURT—KELLY, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

JOHN MURRAY, recently from Pennsylvania, was arraigned on a charge of having stolen $98, the property of ABRAHAM GODY, of No. 322 East Fifty-fourth-street. It was alleged that the larceny was committed in a saloon in Third-avenue, where GODY, in paying for some liquor, laid his pocket-book down and then went into a back room forgetting it, and that MURRAY was the only person who had the opportunity to take it. The case was continued for further hearing.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Feb. 24.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

Part II.—Held by Mullin, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
716	Gambrill et al. vs. Bell et al., Com'rs.	994	Sawyer et al. vs. Chambers et al.
178	Bull's Head Bank vs. Dubois.	1008	Weigand vs. Nott.
212	Gros et al. vs. Halsted et al.	1010	Darling vs. Waterbury.
862	Deans et al. vs. Whitner et al.	1000	Dexter vs. Norton et al.
430	Weber vs. Van Hoffman et al.	1018	Van Houten vs. Robinson.
966	Wolf vs. Flanders.	1024	Larchar vs. Banks.
968	Stiles et al. vs. Meyers et al.	1026	Hamilton et al. vs. Clinton et al.
974	Read vs. Neill.	1028	Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co. vs. National Bank of New-York.
976	Ritter vs. Boody.	1030	Jewett et al. vs. Wightman.
986	Kidd vs. Park et al.		
990	Goodell vs. Dow.		

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.		Nos.	
124	Lawrence vs. Binsse et al.	230	Webb vs. Skinner.
151	The Mayor vs. Wood.	271	Ford vs. Northrup.
152	Fischer et al. vs. Place Sugar Refinery.	307	Stiles et al. vs. Reed.
173	Van Houten vs. Fargo et al.	311	Livingston vs. Robinson.
178	The Mayor, &c., vs. Connolly, &c.	313	Rosevelt vs. Devoe.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
207	Sapheha vs. Zatot.	267	Haviland vs. Phissany.
—	Perry vs. Coyle.	256	Sythoff vs. Aaron.
226	Van Rensten vs. Whiteley.	265	Oppenheimer vs. Woods.
162	Soder vs. Cutler.	259	Doherty vs. Cassidy.
164	Stilwell vs. McCormack.	258	Stewart vs. Bayard.
117	Brown vs. Harriott.	266	Dorman vs. Kaufman.
262	Newcombe vs. Dimonson.	255	Glassford vs. Sherman.
270	Brokes vs. Seel	251	Parsons vs. Colden.
261	Besner vs. Nuger.	250	Jourcher vs. Gray.
		—	Baum vs. Rauth.
		—	Benhardt vs. Marx.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

DEVISE—INTENTION—CERTAINTY—CHARITABLE USES.

Abby R. Loring et al. vs. *Levi H. Marsh et al.*—This is a bill in equity, brought by complainants to set aside certain provisions in the will of Abigail Loring, late of Boston, deceased, and to enforce their rights as heirs at law of her estate. Complainants are Abby R. Lorigg, Marion W. Loring, and Elijah James Loring, children of Josiah Q. Loring, deceased, who was the son of the testatrix. Date of the will is the 19th day of October, 1858, and the pleadings show that at the time the testatrix had three children, to wit: Abby M. Loring, Cornelia W. Thompson, and Josiah Q. Loring, who was the father of the complainants. After sundry legacies, not material to be noticed, the testatrix devised "all the rest, residue and remainder of her estate and property, real and personal, unto Levi H. Marsh and Samuel E. Guild, to have and to hold the same to them, and the survivor of them, and their and his heirs and assigns forever to their own use, but in trust to, under and for the following uses, purposes, trusts and limitations, namely; to hold, manage, invest and reinvest the same according to their best discretion, and to pay over one-third of the net income therefrom to each of her before-mentioned three children, during their respective lives. Provision was also made in the will that "upon the decease of any of said children, severally, the shares of said income, which they would continue to take, if living, shall be retained and invested by the trustees, until the decease of my last surviving child, and shall then with the principal, or trust fund, be disposed of for the benefit of the poor, in the manner therein provided. All of the complainants were born before the date of the will, and it will be observed that provision was made in the will for their father, who was then in full life. The record shows that Cornelia W. Thompson, one of the daughters of the testatrix, died on the 10th day of June, 1859, without issue, and that on the 14th day of June following the testatrix made a codicil to her will, giving the whole of the said income, under the conditions and provisions contained in the will, to her two surviving children, in equal shares, during their joint lives, and one-half thereof to the survivor of them during his or her life. The father of the complainants, Josiah Q. Loring, died on the 6th day of April, 1862, and Samuel E. Guild, one of the trustees, died on the 16th day of July, in the same year. Testatrix died on the 8th day of November, 1862, leaving her will as originally executed, except as modified by the codicil, to which reference has been made. Her remaining daughter, Abby M. Loring, died on the 22d day of June, 1863, unmarried and without issue, and Peter Benton, the other respondent, was duly appointed administrator of her estate.

The claim of the complainants is that they are entitled to one-half the property, real and personal, mentioned in the will of the testatrix, as heirs at law of her estate. They attempt to support their claim in that behalf, upon several grounds. First, they contend that being the issue of a deceased child of the testatrix, they take the same share of her estate that they would be entitled to if she had died intestate, because, as they insist, the testatrix, on the facts exhibited in the record, omitted to provide for them in his will within the meaning of the 25th section of the State Statute of Wills. Secondly, they contend that the surviving trustee cannot lawfully execute the power directed by the will as the sole means of designating the object of the testatrix's bounty, because it is not a power to select or appoint the denies of the property, but a mere naked authority to nominate, appoint, and instruct persons who were to act for her in that behalf, in making such selections. Thirdly, they submit that the conclusion of law, on the whole case, is that the intention of the testatrix to give the property to charitable institutions was never perfected, and consequently that they are entitled to their distributive shares in the same as heirs at law. The respondent, Marsh, denies these several propositions, and contends that the case does not come within the provision of the Massachusetts Statute of Wills, mentioned in the first proposition of the complainants, and insists that the surviving trustee may execute the power to select and appoint the committee provided for in the will, and that the particular bequest in question is valid by the laws of the State.

The Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts dismissed the bill, and the complainants appealed to this Court, where the same propositions were discussed. Mr. Justice NELSON now delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment below.

Caleb Cushing and R. R. Curtis and Hutchins & Wheeler for complainants; Sidney Bartlett and F. C. & C. W. Loring for respondent.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT—JAN. 28.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE DEVLIN CASE.

When the Court opened to-day, noon, District Attorney Tracy moved that Mr. John Devlin be arraigned for selling liquor without license. His counsel being present, as well as the witnesses in the case, he was accordingly arraigned, pleaded not guilty, and the jury was then impanneled.

The District-Attorney then stated the case. He said that John Devlin was indicted for three offences under the Internal Revenue law, and the indictment he held in his hand, and under which the prisoner was to be tried, was not the indictment the Government had proposed to try him on that occasion. It was originally intended that three defendants, instead of one, should be placed on trial; but in consequence of the absence of witnesses on the part of the Government, it has become necessary to take up another indictment against Devlin alone. That, in the first count, charged that Mr. John Devlin in the city of Brooklyn, on the 5th of September, and divers days and times between the 5th of September and the 1st of December, carried on the business of a wholesale liquor dealer in Brooklyn, without having paid the special tax required by law. The second count charged that on the 5th of August and at divers days and times, between the 1st of May and 31st of August, carried on the business of wholesale liquor dealers, without having paid the necessary license; and the third count charged that at the same time and place he was a wholesale liquor-dealer, carried on business as such, and did not keep the books required by law to be kept by all wholesale liquor-dealers. Those were the offences for which he was placed on trial. There were several facts and circumstances in the case which would distinguish it from the case of an ordinary dealer who had a regular place of business; for John Devlin had no such place, and thus failed to comply with the provisions of the Internal Revenue law. In regard to the payment of special taxes, it would appear that the prisoner, although he carried on the business of a wholesale liquor dealer very extensively, had no recognized and well-known place of business. He was not a liquor merchant, having his store, to which parties desiring to do business with him could resort for the transaction of it. The contrary was the case. He was doing business at large, and in the streets, and did not take out a licence or pay a special tax. It would be shown that he had a motive far beyond the mere desire to save the cost of the licence or special tax. It was not the desire to save $50 in the one case and $100 in the other. It was necessary that he should not pay, that he should have no place of business, and that he should not be known and recognized by officials and by the public as a dealer in spirits, in order that he might consummate the great fraud he was then engaged in. From the month of July until the middle of November the Government were by Devlin defrauded out of $600,000, the taxes due upon those spirits. Having no place of business he was able to delude the proper officials, and thus defraud the Government. He acted secretly, resorting to back shops in remote and obscure parts of the City—stables and back yards where he could be undetected; and, therefore, the jury would discover that in Mr. Devlin's omission to pay his special tax, or to have a licence and be registered at the Internal Revene office as a wholesale dealer he had a motive far beyond the desire to save the cost of special tax or licence. It would appear that during the months of July, August, September, October, and part of November that Mr. Devlin was in the habit of purchasing distilled spirits, fraudulently distilled, spirits upon which was not paid the tax imposed by the laws of Congress. It would be also proved that he was in the habit of buying, from time to time, spirits, and having them secretly conveyed to a plumber's shop and to a stable in John-street, and there branded in a manner which might or might not transpire, and then by him were sold and carted off to other wholesale dealers. It would appear that during these months he purchased and sold 300,000 gallons of spirits, the tax on which should be $600,000, and it would further appear that of all that illicit spirits, not 3,000 gallons paid $1 tax. It would transpire that Devlin knew it, that he was facilitating the business of illicit distillation, that he purchased untaxed whisky and removed and sold it without having paid the tax and with the intention of defrauding the Government. One count was for carrying on business without a license, and another was for carrying it on without having paid the special tax. The first Internal Revenue law of the country was passed in 1862, and went into operation in August of that year. By that law a distiller was obliged to have a license, but the law changed in September, 1866, and it was not necessary after that to have a license. It was changed to a "receipt," and after September, 1866, a wholesale retailer merely got a paper showing he had paid to the Government a special tax. The word "license" was stricken out, and "special tax" put in, and where it read before that no person could carry on any business without a license it read no person should carry on such business without paying the special tax. One count in the indictment covered the period previous to the 5th of September, when he carried on business without a license, and the other count covered from the 5th of September to the 1st of December, in which he was charged with having carried on business without having paid the special tax. This tax was first imposed by the Internal Revenue Law which went into operation in August, '62. It was then 20 cents a gallon, and continued so until March, 1864, when it was increased to 60 cents. From March, '64, until July, '64, it was 60 cents, and from July, '64, to Jan., '65, it was $12, and after Jan. '65, it was $2. There were many checks provided to prevent frauds, one of which was the keeping of a book in which should be entered every day the spirits purchased and sold, and that book was to be kept open for public inspection of the Government officers, so that they could always go to a wholesale dealers' book and show from whom he had purchased his spirits. But Devlin kept no book, as required by law; there was no clue to his business in any way, that he was a wholesale dealer, and no revenue officer had ever known him as such. He had no store in a public street, and the 6,000 barrels of spirits which he bought and sold never were entered on any book. He had them carried to some place, where they were branded, inspected, sold and carted away. He was defrauding the Government at the rate of $2,000,000 a month, in the one district alone. Therefore the case was one of great moment, for a most extensive fraud had been committed on the treasury of the Government.

The first witness called was *Richard P. Egan*, a clerk in the Internal Revenue office, who deposed that he did not know Devlin had a wholesale dealers' license during '66. Counsel having expressed a desire to see witnesses' books, he went for them, and in the meantime the examination of another witness was gone into.

Seth Ely, No. 95 Plymouth-street, deposed that from July to November, he bought from Devlin as many as 1,586 barrels and casks of spirits. The purchases were made at No. 140 Front-street, New-York, the office of Dudley P. Ely & Co., and the goods were delivered at the corner of First and North Fourth streets, Williamsburgh; never knew where Devlin's place of business was, and supposed the spirits were his property; went to the plumber's-shop to see him once, but could not tell where it is now; he had a room in the rear of the plumber-shop, which is somewhere in Hudson-avenue, corner of what street he did not know.

George S. Paffer, late of Bache & Paffer, deposed that he knew John Devlin, and from July to October purchased from him distilled spirits; July 14, bought 100 barrels; 28th, 38; Aug. 7, 100; Sept. 9, 19; 10th, 18; Oct. 10, 113; Oct. 16, 46—in all, 454 barrels; witness bought them at his office, Furman-street, Brooklyn. On being examined, witness said that the first time he purchased the spirits he understood they were at Farrell's rectifying establishment, Williamsburgh, and was told after the delivery that the barrels had Farrell's brand; the payments were all paid to Devlin, except on two occasions, to Levan; did not know whether he offered the spirits as broker or owner, but concluded that he owned them.

Joseph H. Cunningham, manufacturer of alcohol, deposed that he never purchased spirits from Devlin, but drew checks to his order to the amount of $3,500; before Devlin's arrest, a contract for 1,000 barrels of spirits was made with Levan, and confirmed by Devlin; in that contract half the spirits were supplied.

The next witness called was *John Cashow*, but his evidence was only begun, when the Court adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 28.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE FITCH DIVORCE SUIT—INTERESTING PARTICULARS—NO COLLUSION PERMITTED BY THE SUPREME COURT BETWEEN THE HUSBAND AND WIFE IN A DIVORCE SUIT.

Porter Fitch vs. *Louisa A. Fitch.*—This action was commenced by the plaintiff against his wife, for the purpose of obtaining a decree of divorce on the ground of alleged adultery. When the summons and complaint were served, the wife employed counsel, to whom she stated her case, and an answer was drawn and sworn to by the wife, in which the adultery charged was most emphatically denied. The answer concluded by setting up adultery on the part of the husband in bar of the suit. The last named pleading was duly served on the attorney for the plaintiff. Soon after issue was joined, the substance of the affidavits in the case, and also a letter purporting to have been written by Mrs. Fitch to her lawyer, Mr. Edgar Ketchum, found a place in one of the Sunday papers. It is due to counsel on both sides to say that they deny all knowledge of the manner in which the substance of the affidavits and the letter of the wife came into the Sunday paper. But here comes a remarkable part of the case. The attorney for the defendant, very soon after the service of the sworn answer, received a letter purporting to have been written by his own client, in which letter the lawyer was asked to withdraw the sworn answer. As an officer of the Court and a member of the New-York Bar, Mr. Ketchum felt that he could not be a party to a transaction of this nature. It looked very much like collusion between the husband and others. He saw his client soon after but she gave him no light on the subject. Subsequently Mr. Ketchum received a second letter purporting to come from Mrs. Fitch, and couched in language which indicated that the writer was both injured and angry in consequence of the answer in the suit not having been withdrawn. The attorney for the defendant not complying with this repeated request a motion was made by the plaintiff's attorney to compel the withdrawal of the answer by Mr. Ketchum. After argument that motion was denied by Judge CARDOZO.

Subsequently the plaintiff's counsel offered the defendant's counsel his costs, and made a demand that the latter should accept them, and allowed a discontinuance of the action, which the plaintiff was very anxious to have done. This was declined by defendant's counsel, and plaintiff then moved that the Supreme Court compel counsel to accept his costs and agree to a discontinuance. On this motion several affidavits were read in behalf of the plaintiff for the purpose of negativing the charge of collusion between the husband and the wife, and to show that the action of the wife in desiring to withdraw her answer was not induced by the persuasions of the husband or any one in his behalf. The counsel for the plaintiff said that there was another and most important reason why they wished the answer withdrawn.

They had just discovered that the defendant had been guilty of other adulteries than those charged in the complaint already before the Court.

On the part of the defendant there was a motion to compel the plaintiff to reply to the new matter which had been set up in the answer. Counsel said that under a certain section of the Code the Court had a right to grant a motion of this nature.

Before reading all the papers on which the several motions were based, Mr. Field, one of plaintiff's counsel, asked that the Court should hear this motion in his private room. He did not wish to have any publicity given to it. It had been published improperly in a Sunday paper with remarks that were libelous. That paper had made a retraction, otherwise they would have had a good cause of action against it.

Judge Cardozo—No, I shall not hear this case in my private room; nor shall I hear any other case there. I am a public officer, and all my acts are public, so far as they relate to my official duties. I was waited upon by one of the persons interested at my home to know if I would not hear this privately. I refused to see the person, and gave answer that all my acts as a Judge of the Supreme Court are public. No private hearing in this or any other case will ever be granted while I am a Judge on the Bench.

The counsel for plaintiff then said that although his associate, a former Judge of the Supreme Court, was absent, he would go on if the Court required him so to do. The Court did require him so to do, and Mr. Field argued that on the papers as they were presented the defendant had no standing in Court; that the answer ought to be withdrawn on payment by the plaintiff of the costs of the defendant. One of the reasons why the plaintiff wished to discontinue was because he had a larger margin of adultery to set forth against the defendant.

After considerable talk on the part of the counsel for the plaintiff, the Court interposed. He said there was no doubt but that there was collusion between the parties. But Mr. Edgar Ketchum is a man of high standing at the New-York Bar. There is no suspicion that he has been guilty of anything wrong. He is far above it. Whatever collusion there has been was beyond all doubt without his knowledge or consent. Here is a sworn answer of the defendant.

Mr. Field—But your Honor, I ask that this answer be withdrawn.

Judge Cardozo—I will not permit it to be withdrawn. There is collusion, and the Court will not permit itself to be a party to anything of the kind. The defendant must have the case tried on its merits.

Mr. Field—But we ask as a matter of right that the defendant be compelled to let us go out of Court on the payment of the costs, which we have tendered.

Judge Cardozo—No; you have no right to go out of Court in that way, where it is plain there has been collusion. I will not permit it. The case is plain, you must go on with the suit.

Mr. Ketchum, for defendant, asked that the plaintiff be compelled to reply to the new matter set up in the answer.

The Court refused this motion, but intimated that a supplemental complaint might be filed and served if, as the plaintiff alleges, new adulteries had been discovered on the part of defendant since the service of the original complaint.

For plaintiff, Mr. Field; for defendant, Mr. Edgar Ketchum.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 28.

By Judge Cardozo.

Wheaton vs. Wheaton; motion denied, but without prejudice.

In the matter of the application of Francis Greenland for the appointment of a receiver; motion granted and receiver appointed.

White vs. McLean et. al.; order settled.

Schaltz vs. McCallum; motion denied.

Vanderpool vs. McEvily et al.; motion for allowance denied.

Marcou vs. Barron; memoranda for counsel.

Sparks vs. G. W. Noble, et al.; order granted.

Bourillon vs. Bernard; form of the order settled.

Demarest et al. vs. Greve; motion denied, costs to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 28.

By Judge Barbour.

Freeman vs. Schmitz; motion granted.

Spratt vs. Kelly, Sheriff; motion granted.

Cazimajor vs. Sibley; motion granted.

Hoffenbach vs. Hoffenbach; motion granted.

Pearsall vs. Dickerson; motion granted.

Woodbury vs. Adams; motion granted and cause referred.

Hammond vs. Christie and Page; motion granted, with $20 costs to be paid within ten days.

Page vs. Jandore et al.; motion denied with $10 costs.

McClellan et al. vs. Union Ferry Company; motion granted without costs.

Blewitt vs. Steele et al.; motion granted.

Eighth National Bank of New-York vs. The New-York and Hanada Oil Company; motion granted.

Tone vs. Doeiger; motion granted with $5 costs.

Henessy et al. vs. Berheeimer; motion granted without costs.

Towle vs. Palmer et al.; motion granted.

Towle vs. Tolan et al.; motion granted.

By Judge Monell.

In re. Mary McLaughlin; motion granted.

McKeon vs. See; motion granted.

Bond et al. vs. Satterlee; motion denied.

Hussman vs. Ranous; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Trainor vs. Rosenblath; motion granted.

Sellick vs. Rose; motion setting aside judgment granted.

Shillits vs. Central Railroad of New-Jersey; motion granted.

Braum vs. Wetzel et al; motion granted and cause referred to a referee.

Connolly vs. Newman; motion granted.

Hammond vs. Christie et al.; motion denied with $7 costs.

Jaussen vs. Clews et al.; motion granted.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

There were thirty-three cases on the calendar at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. But few of the charges were grave in character.

THE ITINERANT BOARDER.

Wm. Whitney, a good-looking young man, pleaded guilty of a charge preferred against him by Ferdinand P. Earl, hotel proprietor, of stopping at his house and absconding without paying his bill. He went thence to the St. Nicholas, thence to the Brandreth House, playing the same game. He was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

A LITERARY THIEF.

David McAdam, a boy of 14 years, was charged by Andrew S. Tailor, a news-vender, with stealing papers left at the doors of his customers. He stole from one door, during several mornings, as much as 75c. worth of the papers left there. The prisoner was sent to the House of Refuge for one year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Aaron Arangrain pleaded guilty to stealing a dozen table knives from John Bukman. He was an old offender and old in years. He was sent to the Penitentiary for five months.

Peter Robinson was found guilty of stealing a piece of rope, the property of Francis J. Barretto, from the foot of Gansevoort-street. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

David W. De Forest, the young man who, it will be remembered, took forcible possession of a prize he had won, without paying the commission, of the Clarke, Webster & Co. Gift Enterprise Company, was called up to answer the charge of running off with the watch. The complainant, Sinclair, failing to appear, the prisoner was discharged. Justice DOWLING said that he might consider himself fortunate in obtaining possession of the watch, as he was the first he knew of who made anything but a loss by the gift enterprise speculation. It will also be remembered that it was through De Forest that Clarke, Webster & Co.'s establishment was broken up a few days ago, and the proprietors held for trial. Their case comes on to-day.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

There was a lengthy calendar of cases set down for trial yesterday, at the Court of General Sessions, but for various reasons they were all postponed.

The notorious Dan Noble, who has been indicted, with two other men, for robbing the Royal Insurance Company, was in Court with his counsel, Mr. John Graham, who was prepared to argue for the quashing of the indictment, on the ground that the committing magistrate, upon examination of the witnesses, declared the evidence of guilt insufficient, and discharged the prisoner.

Mr. John Sedgewick, representing the prosecution, asked for more time to prepare to oppose the motion. Judge RUSSEL granted the request, and the argument was postponed indefinitely.

The Court then adjourned for the Term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 28, 1868.

$20,000 U. S. 6s. '81, R.	111⅞	100 Wells Fargo Ex.	45
10,000 U. S. 6s. '81, C.	111⅞	44 Amer. Ex.	73
8,000 U. S. 5-20s., R. '62	108⅛	200 U. S. Ex. Co.	76
11,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '62	111⅞	230 Mer. U. Ex.	37
20,000 do	111⅞	30 do	36⅜
50,000 do	111⅞	600 N. Y. Cen. R.	131⅞
50,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '64	109⅛	100 do	131½
2,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s, C., '65	109⅞	100 do	131⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20s. C., '65 New	108	600 Erie R.	77
500 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 New Issue	108⅛	300 do	76⅞
3,000 do	108⅛	1000 do b60	77
12,000 do	108⅛	500 do	76⅞
26,000 U.S. 5s. 10-40 C.	104⅛	500 do s.0	76⅞
10,000 do	104⅛	2200 do	76⅞
70,000 do	104⅛	100 do b15	76⅞
50,000 do	104⅛	100 do b10	76⅞
20,000 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d series	108⅛	100 do s60	76⅞
15,000 do	108⅛	100 do s10	76⅞
250 do	107⅞	800 do	76⅞
1,000 Tenn. 6s ... x-c	63	200 do	77
5,000 Tenn. 6s. new	60⅞	100 do	76⅞
1,000 do ... 2d call	60⅞	100 Erie R. Pr.	79
3,000 do	61	12 do	79
2,000 do	60	100 Hud. Riv. R.	145⅜
5,000 Virginia 6s, ex c.	44	100 do	146
2,000 Vir. 6s. new	40⅞	600 Bos. Hart. & Erie	17⅞
2,000 Ga. St. 6s	67	500 do	
4,000 do	68	500 co ... 2d call	17⅜
5,000 N. Car 6s ... x-c	52	10 Reading R	97
5,000 N. C. St. 6s. new	52	1000 do	96⅞
14,000 Missouri 6s.	101⅛	200 do s30	96⅞
35,000 do	101⅛	100 do	96⅞
1,000 Erie 3d M	100	400 do	96⅞
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83	93	50 Clev. P. & Ash.	111⅞
3,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	89	100 Mich. Cen.	111⅞
7,000 Gr. West. 2d	72	150 do	111⅞
1,000 Gal. & C. 1st M. ex	101⅞	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	89
3,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s.	98⅞	50 do	89
6,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st.	90	50 do b10	89⅞
5,000 Morris & Es. 1st M.	98⅞	200 Clev. & Pitts.	98⅞
1,000 Del., L. & W. 2d.	98	100 do b30	98⅞
1,000 M. C. 8s, N. Bs.	109	1000 do	98
10 Continental Bank	109	300 do	98
33 Cent. National	103⅛	500 Chic. & N. W.	60
15 do	104	200 C. & N. W. R. Pf.	74⅞
25 Gallatin Nat. B'k.	109	100 Clev. & Tol.	112⅞
100 Bk. of Com'ce	115⅛	100 do	112⅞
18 Merchants' Bk.	115	100 Chic. & R. I.	143
25 Fourth Nat. Bk.	102⅛	100 Chic. B. & Q. R.	50⅞
200 Canton Co.	58⅞	100 M. & St. P. R.	50⅞
200 do b10	58⅞	100 do	
100 do 2d call b30	57	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. b30	66
100 do	58⅞	10 do	65⅞
		100 do	65⅞
		100 N. J. Cen. R.	116⅞
		100 P., F. W. & C.	104
		100 do	104⅞
		100 do b30	104⅞
		200 Alt. & T. H.	74
		100 Alt. & T. H. Pf.	74⅞

500 West. U. Tel.	38	100 Chic. & Alt.	131
500 Atlantic Mail	98	100 O. & Miss. R.	33⅝
100 do	97½	1200 do	33⅞
200 Cum. Coal Pr.	31⅞	200 do b30	33⅞
100 Boston W. P.	22	1000 do	33⅞
100 Mariposa Pr.	14	100 Ohio & Miss. R. Pf.	74⅞
600 Pac. Mail	112⅞	60 do	74⅞
50 do 2d call	112½	50 do	74⅞
100 N. Y. Guano	7	67 Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	28
200 Adams Ex. Co.	76	400 do	27
100 do	75⅞	400 do	27⅛
25 do	75½	140 H. & St. J. R.	72⅞
700 do	74⅞	100 do	73
50 do	76	260 Dubuque & S. C.	80
100 do	76	109 Rens. & Sar. R.	80⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s. '71, R.	109⅞	20 Am. Ex.	73
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111⅞	300 Mer. U. Ex.	36⅞
100,000 U. S. 6s. '81, C.	111⅞	20 do	37
70,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	108⅞	100 Wells, Fargo Ex.	46
251,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s. C '62	111⅞	600 N. Y. Cen.	131
1,500 do	111⅞	300 Erie R.	76⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	109	400 do	76⅞
195,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C '65	109⅞	1700 do	76¼
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new iss.	107⅞	800 do	76⅞
50,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue	107⅞	100 do s30	76
50,000 U. S. 5s 10-40s C.	104⅛	400 do	76⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40s. R.	104⅛	100 Erie R. Pr.	80⅛
1,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, 2d Ser.	107⅞	100 do	80⅞
50,000 do 3d Series	107⅞	100 do	80
10,000 Tenn. 6s, new	60⅞	100 Hud. R. R.	146
2,000 Mo. St. 6s	101⅛	400 Reading R.	96⅛
60,000 N. Car. 6s ... x-c	52	100 M. S. & N. I.	89⅛
15,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	87	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	98⅛
140 Fourth National	102½	100 do	98⅞
100 West. U. Tel.	38	400 do	98
310 do	37⅞	500 Chic. & N. W. R.	60⅛
100 do	37⅞	300 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	74⅞
100 Pacific M. s30	112⅞	20 Cleve. & Tol.	112¼
100 do	112⅞	200 do	112⅞
200 do	113	200 do	113
400 Atlantic Mail	97⅞	300 Chi. & R. I.	98⅞
100 do	97½	200 M. & St. P.	50⅝
400 Mariposa Min. Co.	8¼	300 do	50⅞
100 Canton Co.	58½	50 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65⅞
100 Adams Ex. Co.	76	300 do	65⅞
		300 P., Ft. W. & C.	104
		200 do s15	103⅞
		200 Alt. & T. H. Pf.	74⅛
		50 N. J. Cen. R.	116½
		100 Bos., Hartford & E.	17⅛
		500 do	17
		1000 Ohio & M. R.	33
		44 Chic., B. & Q. R.	143

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 Mar. Min. Pr.	14⅛	100 Bost. H. & Erie	17⅞
200 Pacific Mail	113	800 do	17⅛
300 Atlantic Mail	98⅞	300 do	17⅞
500 West. U. Tel. b3	38	600 do	18
100 Canton Co.	58⅞	100 do c	17⅞
100 N. Y. Cen. R. b5	131⅞	100 do b10	18
200 do	131⅞	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	89⅛
100 do c	131⅞	100 do c	89⅞
200 do	131⅞	500 Clev. & Pitts	97⅞
2600 Erie R.	77	600 do b3	98
500 Mil. & St. Paul Pf	66	800 do	98
100 do	65⅞	400 Cl. & Tol	113⅞
100 Erie Pref. x d	80	600 do	113⅛
400 Reading R.	97	400 do c	113⅞
400 do	97⅛	200 C., R. I. & P. b3	99
1200 do	97⅛	100 do	98⅞
100 Tol. W. & W.	47	200 Chi. & N. W. R.	60⅞
100 P., F. W. & C.	104⅛	1200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	75⅛
900 Ohio & Miss. R.	33⅞	600 do b3	75⅛
100 do s30	33⅞	100 do b30	75⅛
300 do c	33⅞	400 do b5	75⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Bos. Water P.	22	300 Mil. & St. P. c	50⅞
200 Cum. Coal	37	200 do b3	50⅞
100 do	37⅛	100 do	50⅞
300 do	37⅞	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	65⅞
800 do	37⅞	500 P., F. W. & Ch	104⅛
10 Wells Fargo Ex.	46	100 do c	104⅛
200 Canton Co.	59	600 Ohio & Miss. R.	33⅛
20 Am. Ex. Co.	73	200 do b10	33⅞
200 Adams Ex.	75⅞	1100 do	33⅞
100 do c	75⅞	500 do s10	33⅞
200 Mariposa	8⅛	600 Bost. H. & E.	17⅞
100 Mar. Pref.	14⅛	200 do b10	17⅞
200 Pacific Mail	112⅞	100 do c	17⅞
800 do	112⅞	300 do b3	17⅞
300 do	112⅞	600 Clev. & Pitts R.	98⅞
100 do	112⅞	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	89
300 Atlantic Mail	98	100 do	89⅞
100 do	97⅞	200 Clev. & Tol.	113½
800 West. U. Tel. b3	38	1000 do	113⅞
200 N. Y. Cen.	131⅞	200 do b10	113⅞
2100 Erie R.	77⅛	300 do c	113⅞
200 do b10	77⅞	50 do	113
500 do b5	77⅞	200 do	113⅞
400 do c	77⅞	200 Chic., R. I. & P.	98⅞
200 do b30	77⅞	200 Chic. & N. W.	60⅞
800 do b3	77⅞	100 do	60⅞
200 do s10	77⅞	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	75
100 Reading R.	96⅞	500 do	75⅞
1100 do	96⅞	300 do c	75

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 Pacific Mail	112⅞	100 M. So. & N. I. R. b3	89
600 do	112⅞	100 do	89⅞
500 do b10	112⅞	100 Clev. & Pitts.	98⅞
600 N. Y. Cent.	131	200 do	98
500 Erie R.	76	200 do b10	98⅞
100 do b5	76	200 do s10	98
100 do	76⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R.	134½
200 do	76	400 Clev. & Tol.	112⅞
800 Reading R.	96⅞	100 do	112⅞
800 do	96⅞	100 Chi. R. I. & P. b3	98⅛
200 do s10	96⅞	1800 do	98⅞
100 Canton Co.	59	500 Chi. & N. W.	60⅞
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65⅞	500 do	60⅞
100 do	65⅞	2100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	74⅞
100 P., Ft. W. & C.	103⅞	100 do s30	74
200 Ohio & Miss. R. b3	33	100 do s5	74⅛
100 Bost. Hart. & E.	17⅞		

TUESDAY, Jan. 28—P. M.

The sales of Gold opened this morning at a further advance on yesterday's rise, and the price ran up to 141½@141⅝ ⅌ cent. The sales subsequently reacted to 141⅜@141¼ ⅌ cent. The Washington telegrams to the *Bull* speculators in Gold represent the probabilities, in one shape or another, of Currency inflation. The projects to this end, in the House of Representatives, are both numerous and conflicting, but they amount to no more than the mere expression, by resolution, of the individual views and plans of certain Eastern and Western members who are ambitious of figuring on the subjects of Finance and Currency. Their resolutions are steadily disposed of by a reference either to the Committee of Ways and Means or the Committee on Banking and Currency; and we dare say that but few of them will ever be heard again. The telegrams last night and this forenoon represented that the Banking and Currency Committee will probably report "almost unanimously" the Randall Bill or something to the same purport, to substitute Greenbacks for the National Currency, thus disrupting the National Banking System, and not only doubling the volume of Legal Tender Notes, but opening the way to a return to the score or more of State systems of Banking which the National Banking Act has so happily superceded. We doubt whether any such report will be made, but if made, the House can scarcely be brought to pass the Bill, and the Senate, almost certainly, *will not.* The speculation, therefore, for a rise in Gold on the prospects of this, the most plausible of the various plans of inflation before Congress, cannot prove of long duration, and even a temporary advantage will probably be followed by severe disappointment to the "ring" now so industriously operating on sensational telegrams from their confederates in Washington.

The Foreign Exchanges for the Cunard steamer of Wednesday (to-morrow) are firm on London, at 109⅝@109¾ for 60-day bills and 110@110¼ for short sight, but the amount of business to-day, as far as we are advised, was not very large. Money continues very easy at from 4 to 6 ⅌ cent., on call, to the Stock Brokers, the lowest rate being accepted only on balances voluntarily left by the Banks and other lenders on the Public Funds. The Funds were not so stiff in prices or active in demand as yesterday, and up to 2 o'clock the disposition so sell, even at a concession of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. preponderated. At the late Board, however, On Demand was better, and part of the decline on all classes of the 5-20s was recovered, while the 7.30s continued somewhat dull. There was again a good inquiry for the Border State Bonds, and a fair business done in Railway Mortgages.

The Railway market was much weaker than on Monday. There was continued excitement in the Erie movement, with large sales at all the Boards and in the Long Room, but the advantage of yesterday was reversed. The Stock fell from 77 to 75¾ ⅌ cent., the extreme decline being 3¼ ⅌ cent. from the top sales of Monday at 78½ ⅌ cent. This downward turn in Erie affected the general list at the Afternoon Boards, though only to the extent of ½@1 ⅌ cent. on New-York Central and the leading Western Roads. It is surmised on the Street that several of the heaviest buyers of Erie at 75@74¾ on Thursday and Friday last, (and also on Saturday forenoon,) availed of the free and buoyant market of yesterday to realize on 15,000 or 20,000 shares, so as to be ready to come in again at lower figures. The Miscellaneous Shares were comparatively tame, and nearly all lower on the actual sales than on Monday. Among the Express Stocks the Adams Company was weakest in the forenoon, selling down to 74 ⅌ cent.; later sales were at 76 ⅌ cent. Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph steady. Canton sold down to 57¾, and recovered to 58½ ⅌ cent. Cumberland Coal sold up to 37½ ⅌ cent. There were several foolish rumors on the Street, intended to affect adversely the Railways—one that Mr. VANDERBILT was sick; another that the Boston and Erie Road is to have the help of a new issue of Erie Stock. Mr. VANDERBILT was in his office, we understand, as usual this morning, and the new issue of Erie Stock has certainly not *yet* made its appearance at 75 cents on the dollar.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night; the Railway market continuing feverish; Gold ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. lower than in the morning; the Public Funds looking to further recovery from the depression of the morning:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	104⅝	104⅝	Missouri	101⅛	101⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅞	111⅞	Northwest	60⅞	60⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅛	107⅞	N. West Pref	75½	74
N. Y. Central	131½	131	Rock Island	99⅛	98⅛
Erie	77⅞	75⅞	Fort Wayne	104½	103⅞
Hudson	146¾	145	W. U. Telegraph	38	37⅞
Reading	97⅛	96⅛	St. Paul Pref	66	65½
Mich. Southern	89½	88⅞	St. Paul Com	51	50½
Ohio and Miss	33⅞	32⅞	Pacific Mail	112⅞	112⅞
Pittsburgh	97⅞	98	American Gold	141⅜	140⅞
Tenn 6s, new	61	60⅞	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., 1868	140	5-20 con., 1867	107⅞
6 ⅌ ct. reg., 1881	111⅞	Oregon W. L. '81	105½
500 & 1,000, 1881	111⅞	Oregon W. L. ½ y. '81	107⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	108½	5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1874	109
5-20 coup., sml, 1862	111	10-40 registered, 1874	104
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	104½
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109½	7 3-10 2d series	108⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	109⅞	7 3-10 3d series	108
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	107⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bounty 7s	106½	Illinois War Loan	99⅞
N. Y. Canal 7s	101½	Indiana War loan	95
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1872-78	100½	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex-c.	63
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. 1874	95¼	Tennessee new bds	60⅞
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	101	Virginia 6s., ex-c.	44
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	101	Virginia 6s., n. b.	40⅝
Illinois C. bonds 1860	95½	Georgia 6s	67
Illinois reg., 1860	99½	Georgia 7s, new bonds	78⅛
Ill. 6s con., '79 aft. 1860	99½	North Carolina 6s.	55
Ill. 6s con., '79 aft. 1862	96⅞	North Carolina 6s. x.c.	51⅞
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865	99½	Missouri 6s	101⅛
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99⅞	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is	85
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	98⅞	Missouri Pacific R. is	101
Illinois 6s cou. 1879	99½	Rhode Island 6s	99

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	131	Bank of N. America	103½
Manhattan	135	Hanover	108
Merchants	114½	Irving	105
Mechanics'	118	Metropolitan	130
Union	116	Nassau	105
America	136½	Shoe and Leather	109
City	175	Continental	102
Phenix	108	St. Nicholas	107
Fulton	156	New-York County	150
National	108	Importers' & Trad's	116
Seventh Ward	107	Park	140
State of New-York	107½	Central National	104
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	112	First National	205
Ocean	101	Fourth National	102½
American Exchange	116	Ninth National	103

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92½	Del. L. & W. 2d M	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Tol. & W. 2d M.	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	129	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	67¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	129	Gt. Western. 1st M. '68	100
Erie 1st Mort. extd.	103	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	84
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1879	103	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	71½
Erie 7s. 3d. ind. 1883	100	Gal. & Chi. extended	101½
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	94	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	101
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	90	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	93
Buff. N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	91½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	93¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102¼
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 2d M.	97
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	86
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	109	Cleve. & P. 3d M., con.	95
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	92½	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	101	Chi. & Alton S. F.	97
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p.c.	93¼	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	100
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	103	Chi. & Alton S. F., in	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	89½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	79	Peninsula R. R. bonds	80
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	90½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89½
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	86	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	83
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	88½	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	101
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	96½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	96

The week's produce and merchandise exports from this port have been to the currency value of $3,269,323.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW YORK CITY.

Water-st., Nos. 276 and 276½, each 12.6x70 half part.	$5,000
West Broadway, No. 93, 25x50	19,800
White-st., s. s., 82.10 ft. w. of Elm-st., 6 in. x67.9	100
5th-st., s. s., 333 ft. e. of 2d-av., 96.2¼x20	10,500
13th-st., s. w. s., 215 ft. n. w. 5th-av., 87x10.6x225x9.6 x10x100x20	20,000
East 13th-st., No. 432, 24.3x103.3	13,800
West 19th-st., No. 339	12,000
26th-st., s. s., 342 8 ft. e. of 8th-av., 21.3x98.9	12,750
31st-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.9	40,000
West 32th-st., No. 19, 20.16x half the block	29,000
48th-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of 7th-av., 16.8x50.4	14,500
63d-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 4th-av., 2 l., 26x125	4,850
65th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5	1,200
116th-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.11	2,000
119th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.10	nom.
123d-st., n. s., 315 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x99.11	883
123d-st., n. s., 331 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x99.11	883
123d-st., n. s., 318 4 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x99.11	883
128th-st., n. s., 42.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., ¾ part	nom.
128th-st., n. s., 480 ft. w. of 3d-av., 2 lots, 40x99	2,000
2d-av. and 126th-st., n. e. cor., 20.11x86x80x20x100.11 x100	12,500
3d-av. and 80th-st., s. w. cor., 25.2x90	22,000
8th-av. and 142d-st., s. e. cor., 49.11x100 } 142d-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11 }	6,000
10th-av. and 44th-st., n. w. cor., 3 lots, 75.3x100	$10,000

Leases Recorded.

Reade-st., No. 57, 3 years, 3 months	800
Stanton-st., n. s., 74.9 e. of Orchard-st., 18.9x50, 21 years	75
Stanton-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Orchard-st., 25.3x50, 21 years	100
West-st., No. 3-, 10 years	1,000
East 37th-st., Nos. 222 and 224, 5 years	2,000
East 37th-st., Nos. 226 and 228, 5 years	2,000
5th-av. and 15th-st., s. e. cor., 2½ years	18,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., s. s., 526.6 w. of Smith-st., 25x100	nom.
Carroll-st., s. s., 446.8 ft. e. of 5th-av., 87.11x117.11x100 122.7x122.7x100x30	$15,466
Same property	18,600
Huntingdon-st., n. s., 175 w. of Hicks-st., 21.6x100	1,100
Merrell and Marshall-sts., n. w. cor., 100x100	7,500
Quincy-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 25x100	8,000
Russell-st., e. s., 110.8 n. of Meeker-av., 64 ft. ¾ in. x57.11¾x41x29.6	300
Union-st., s. w. s., 175 ft. n. w. Court-st., 25x100	6,300
Union-st., No. 267, 22x100	5,600
1st-st., north. s. w. s. 116.6, s. e. of 1st-st., quit claim, 1867	100
Same property, quit claim	800
17th-st., n. e. s., 275 ft. n. w. of 6th-av., 25x100	450
19th-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100	335
Carlton-av., w. s., 98 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 24x100	1,500
Myrtle-av., n. s., 20 ft. e. of Houston-st., 20x84	9,000
5d-av. and 17th-st., southerly corner, 25x100	nom.

Greenpoint.

India-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100	$3,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Bergen.

Water av., lot 11, Wescott estate, 25x124	$550

Bergen Point.

Meadow land on Kill von Kull, 2 81-100 acres	$10,000

Hudson City.

Manners-av., e. s. 48.8 ft. n. of Franklin-av., 25x100	$475
Lot 4, block 11, (map Baldwin and Gilchrist)	600
Lots 87, 88, 39, 90, map Center Hill, each, 25x100	1,600

Losburg.

Lots 1 and 2, map of Losburg	$500

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A suite of large lofts between Fulton and Wall sts.; advantage to first-floor business worth even more than the rent, as the place will be a daily resort of 1,000 to 2,000 business men. Tenders received by the BLOT CLUB, at Hudnut & Co.'s, No. 218 Broadway, where subscription books are still open.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls.	5	Barley, bushels	3,800
Flour, bbls.	6,886	Malt, bushels	4,350
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	100	Pork, bbls.	617
Cornmeal, bags	2,779	Cut Meats, pkgs.	1,510
Wheat, bushels	1,250	Lard, pkgs.	2,418
Corn, bushels	28,210	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	45
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	100
Oats, bushels	5,660	Petroleum, bbls.	....

ASHES—Continue in moderate request at $8 25@$8 50 for old Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for old Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been in very moderate request at former rates.

COFFEE—Has been in request and stiffly held, including Java at 24c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 12c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 14¼c.@15½c., in gold, ⅌ lb. Stock, 146,654 bags.

COTTON—Has been active again to-day, and very firm and quite buoyant in price, especially for middling grades, the offerings of which have been very light at going rates. The aggregate sales since our last have been 6,420 bales, including 1,942 bales to shippers, 2,121 bales to spinners, 1,557 bales to speculators, and 800 bales in transit. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their letters for the outgoing steamers of to-morrow, quote as follows the

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	16⅝	16¾	16¾@17
Good Ordinary	17	17¼	17½@17¾
Low Middling	17⅞	18	18¼@18½
Middling	18¾	18⅞	18¾@19
Good Middling	19	19¼	19½@20

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	8,387
Receipts last week	20,895
Receipts preceding week	19,600
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	302,083
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,676
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	278,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	8,641
Exports since Sept. 1	177,694
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,112
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,509
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	48,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,046
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,037,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	968,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	648,000
Exports same time 1866-7	437,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	337,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	550,000

FISH—The market has been quiet since our last, but generally steady.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted more attention, partly from speculative buyers, and prices have again improved 5c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,350 bbls., including poor to good superfine State and western at $8 75@$9 45; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 80@$10 50; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 60@$11 40, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10@$10 85 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 75@$9 45
Extra State	9 80@11 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 75@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 00@10 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 90@14 25
Extra Genesee	12 25@16 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 85@16 00

Southern Flour has been in fair demand at rising prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,540 bbls. at $10@$11 50 for common to fair, and $11 50@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in good request at $7 25@$9 25 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 480 bbls. Corn Meal has been in limited demand at $6 10@$6 15 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, $5 90@$6 15 for Western, and $6 37½ for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 2,300 bbls. and sacks at $12 25@$13 75 ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is in rather better request at $3 70@$4 10 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active to-day, but has not varied much in price. Sales have been reported of 35,000 bushels, including Common White Canada at $3; very Choice White Michigan at $3 25; No. 1 Spring, in store, at $2 50; No. 2 do., on the canal at Schenectady, at $2 15; Mixed Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, in store, at $2 35; Red Pennsylvania at $2 65, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been less active, and depressed in price. New was in most favor with buyers. Old Mixed Western was partially neglected, and was nominally much lower. Sales have been reported of 54,000 bushels at $1 25@$1 28 for New Mixed Western, $1 30@$1 32, (nominally,) for Old do., in store, $1 23@$1 24 for New Yellow Jersey; $1 25@$1 28 for New Yellow and White Western and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been more active; 1,000 bushels Western sold for export at $1 77 ⅌ bushel. Barley continues dull at steady rates. Sales 2,100 bushels State at $1 80@$1 86 ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt sold to the extent of only 2,200 bushels, at $1 80@$1 85 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been quiet and depressed; sales have been reported of 38,000 bushels Western at 85½c., in store, and 87½c., afloat, and Jersey and Pennsylvania at 80c.@83c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in moderate demand and steady at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 50 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw at 85c.@$1 20 for short and long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in rather better request, including American at 20c.@60c. for new: older growths, 10c.@40c., and Foreign at 35c.@55c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; good to prime, 40c.@45c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; prime to choice, 45c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 15c.@40c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 35c.@60c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; Belgians, 35c.@40c., ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been in demand at steady rates.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited request, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@48c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 67½c.@88c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in fair request, including Spirits Turpentine at 56½c.@58½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4; Resin at $2 75@$6 ⅌ 270 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 25@$3 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been dull to-day, including Crude Whale at 65c.@68c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 25; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@68c.; Linseed Oil at $1 12@$1 18 ⅌ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending Jan. 27.—Sperm—There has been considerable inquiry, but we learn of only one sale of 340 bbls. for manufacture, at $2 05 ⅌ gallon, and holders demand higher prices. In New-York 200 bbls. sold for manufacture at $2 05 ⅌ gallon. Whale—Is very quiet, and we have no transactions to report:

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 27, 1868	2,583	900	24,900
Exports for the week ending Jan. 27, 1868	2,485	91	....
Previously	418	1,935	29,408
From Jan. 1 to date	2,903	2,026	29,408
Same time last year	....	307	33,875

Whalemen's Shipping List.

LEATHER—Has been rather more sought after at uniform quotations. Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 25½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 24½c.@25½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 24½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 21½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 17c.@20½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 38c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

PETROLEUM—Has been dull and heavy within a range of from 10½c.@10¾c. for Crude in bulk; 16c.@16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@25½c. for Refined, in bond, and 41c.@42c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales were made in Providence, last week, of 135,000 pieces. The *Journal* says: "Goods have advanced at least half a cent in the last ten days, and cotton three-quarters of a cent per yard in the same time. Best makes are now selling at 7c. This price hardly leaves anything for the manufacturer for the use of his mill. The following are the sales: 9,000 pieces 56x50, 6⅛c.; 2,000 do. 56x60, 6½c.; 5,000 do. 56x60, 6⅜c.; 10,000 do. 60x64, 6½c. early in the week; 38,000 do. 64x64, 6⅞c.; 20,000 do. 64x64, 6⅞c.; 31,000 do. 64x64, 7c., at the close."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather more sought after, and has been on the advance. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $20 65@$20 75, closing at $20 75 bid for Old Mess; $21 for do., in small lots from store; $21 87@$22, closing at about $21 95 for New Mess; $18 87@$19 25 for Western Prime Mess; $17 25@$18 37 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl.; sales were also reported of 2,500 bbls. New Mess, for February delivery, seller's option, $22 12; March delivery, seller's option, at $22@$22 06; and April delivery, seller's option, at $22 25@$22 50; also 250 bbls. Extra Mess, March delivery, seller's option, at $18 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in less demand at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb.; sales 168 pkgs. Bacon is in good demand and steady; sales 585 boxes at 10½c.@10¾c.; for Cumberlands; 11½c.@11¾c. for Short Ribs; 11c.@11½c. for Long Rib; 12½c.@13c. for Short Clear, and 12c.@12½c. for Long Clear ⅌ lb. Lard is in fair demand at a shade firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,840 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 13c.@13¾c., the latter rate for very choice, ⅌ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in moderate request, at 9¾c. for City, and 8¾c.@9½c., chiefly at 8¾c.@9c. for country, ⅌ lb. Beef continues in active request partly for repacking at $13@$19 for Plain Mess; $18@$21 50 for Extra do. Sales have been reported of 2,270 bbls. Tierce Beef is in lively demand, including Prime Mess at $31 50@$35, and India Mess $37@$38 50, ⅌ tierce; sales 1,250 tcs. Beef Hams continue in demand at from $29 00@$31 50 for poor to choice: sales 185 bbls. Butter has been in fair request at 40c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for inferior to Prime Canada and Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in demand and firm at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	46 @50
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	43 @46
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	42 @44
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	42 @44
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	40 @43
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @43
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	45 @50
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	40 @44
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Canada	25 @33
Canada Extra	35 @38
CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb.	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ⅌ lb.	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ⅌ lb.	13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ⅌ lb.	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb.	8 @11

RICE—Has been dull, but quoted steady on very light offerings, at $10.25@$11.25 for Carolina, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been more salable at former rates.

SEEDS—Have been in moderate demand at uniform prices.

SKINS—Have been in rather better request, and quoted firm.

SPICES—Have been dull and heavy, as previously quoted.

SUGARS—Have been in light demand at previous figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 540 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 10¾c.@13½c.; 625 boxes Havana, part at 11¾c.@14c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at 14½c.@16¾c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 95,000 lbs. Tallow at 10¾c.@11½c.; 41,000 lbs. Stearine at 12¾c.@13¾c.; 81,000 lbs. Grease at 8¾c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been rather more sought after at previous quotations.

WHISKY—Has been neglected and nominal.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 850 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d.@7/16d., ⅌ lb.; 150 bbls. Pork, by sail, at 3s. ⅌ bbl.; 400 tcs. Beef, by do., at 7s. ⅌ tierce; 950 boxes Bacon and 1,250 tcs. Lard, by do., at 35s.@37s. 6d. ⅌ ton; 275 hhds. Tobacco, by sail, at 45s. ⅌ hhd. For Cork and orders, a bark with 3,200 qrs. Corn, at 7s., or if direct at 6s. 6d. ⅌ quarter, excluding the west coast of Ireland; also a brig, with 2,000 qrs. Corn, at 7s. 3d., or if direct, at 7s. ⅌ quarter. For Antwerp, 20 tcs. Lard, at 37s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Hamburg, 12,000 bushels Rye, at 6½d. ⅌ bushel, and 800 bbls. Provisions, at 3s. ⅌ bbl. For London, 60 boxes Bacon, at 35s. ⅌ ton. Lard, at 40s. ⅌ ton, and 200 pkgs. Pork and Beef, at 7s. For Cadiz, a British brig, with heavy goods, at 47s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Bremen, 200 bales Cotton at ⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 500 bbls. Resin, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THE ROYAL JAPANESE TROUPE in Wonderful Feats of Skill.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA FAVORITA. Characters by Miss Phillipps, Signor Brignoli, Signor Orlandini, Signor Susini. Conductor, Signor Nicolao.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE WONDER. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. George Holland, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. G. F. Browne, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Kate Ranoe, Miss Annie Ward, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE PICKWICK PAPERS. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. R. Mortimer, C. L. Parsloe, Jr., G. F. Clarke, Geo. Lingard, H. C. Ryner, Welsh Edwards, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading characters by G. L. Fox and Miss Rose Cooke.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Lotta.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE BRIGANDS OF THE ABRUZZI, THE ASSASSIN OF MADRID, and DOGS OF THE FARM. Principal characters by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Blanchard and their Dogs.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
NOBODY'S SON, large collection of wild animals, living giraffe, and 300,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
GRAND CONCERT, for the benefit of the German Ladies' Society for Widows and Orphans.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

News by the Cable conveys intelligence of an attack upon the Martello Tower at Duncannon by the Fenians, whom the garrison fired upon and at once routed. The Fenian SHAW has turned Queen's evidence, and identifies BARRETT as the man who fired the fuse under the walls of the Clerkenwell Prison. Advices from Senafe, Abyssinia, give particulars of an advance movement of the British expedition.

The steamships *New-York* and *City of Antwerp*, with advices to Jan. 16, arrived at this port last night.

CONGRESS.

A discussion arose in the Senate yesterday on the resolution to print ten thousand copies each of the majority and minority reports of the Committee in relation to the Secretary Stanton difficulty. During the debate the action of the President, in giving publicity to his message on the subject, was severely criticised. The question was laid on the table. A bill to regulate proceedings in cases of impeachment, and to enforce the orders of the Senate therein, was reported and referred. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN addressed the Senate at length on the Supplementary Reconstruction bill. He reviewed the President's annual message, denouncing the claim therein set up, that the Executive had the right to resist by force the laws of Congress, as monstrous in the extreme. The House having refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the Cotton Tax bill, another conference committee was appointed. A discussion upon the subject of spirit meters occupied considerable time, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Committee on Banking reported a bill in relation to taxing National Banks. It provides that the Legislature of each State may determine and direct the manner and place of taxing all the shares of National Banks located within such State, provided that the shares of National Banks owned by non-residents of any State shall be taxed in the city or town where such bank is located, and not elsewhere. Several amendments were offered, and some discussion ensued, but the previous question having been seconded, the bill was passed as reported. The same Committee reported a bill providing that a National Bank shall not be selected as a public depository in any State or place where there is located the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer of the United States; and that all public officers residing in the place where a Treasurer or Assistant is located shall deposit with such officer; severe penalties are attached to the offence of violating this law. Several members spoke in favor of the bill, and during the discussion it was stated that this plan would save the Government millions of dollars which it was now paying to National Banks as interest on its own funds. An amendment was adopted making the provisions of the bill regarding deposits apply to all collectors of public moneys within fifty miles of any place where a Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer is located, after which the bill was passed. The bill declaring forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads in the Southern States was discussed by Messrs. JULIAN, CHANLER and others. Mr. CHANLER, referring to the personalities which were exchanged between Mr. JULIAN and himself while debating the same question a few days since, said, "If anybody was dissatisfied with the record and chose to call him to responsibility he was at his service." Several amendments, excepting certain railroads from the operations of the bill, were offered, but without coming to a vote on any of them the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

In the case of Gen. GEO. W. COLE, charged with killing L. H. HISCOCK, at Albany, Judge PULMAN yesterday issued an order to show cause why the writ of *certiorari*, removing the case to the Supreme Court, should not be quashed. The order is returnable to-day.

Both houses of the State Legislature were in session yesterday. Among the bills introduced in the Senate was one "to suppress all traffic in obscene literature."

A linen factory at Kankakee, Illinois, was destroyed by fire on Monday, involving a loss of $40,000. The factory had not yet commenced running, although all ready to do so.

A destructive fire occurred in Chicago last evening, destroying one entire block of stores, and damaging several adjoining buildings. The damage is estimated at $2,000,000.

A man named WILLIAM B. STIMPSON, who boarded at No. 174 High-street, Brooklyn, committed suicide on Saturday night, as is supposed, by taking a dose of laudanum, a vial having been found in his room which still contained a few drops of the drug. As the deceased did not make his appearance Monday morning, some of the family with whom he boarded broke open his room door and found him lying dead upon his bed.

A letter has been addressed by the Citizen's Association to the members of the State Legislature urging the adoption of a novel plan for levying taxes in the metropolis for City and County purposes. It is proposed that a jury of 24 be selected by lot from a panel of 250 persons resident here, each of whom pays a tax on property valued at $10,000 and upward, and that this jury fix the appropriations and the tax. Senator CROWLEY has introduced a bill to that effect.

The Radical Republican Committee last evening directed that the elections for delegates to the Syracuse Convention be held on the 31st inst. A communication from the Conservative Republican Committee looking to a coalition of the two committees was directed to be returned. A resolution was adopted indorsing Gov. FENTON as the next candidate for Vice-President.

The case against JOHN DEVLIN, a wholesale liquor-dealer, charged with frauds on the Government, was commenced yesterday before Judge BENEDICT, in the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District. The District-Attorney, in his opening statement, said he could prove that the prisoner had defrauded the Government out of $600,000, the tax on 300,000 gallons of spirits.

Last evening the seventh Semi-Centennial Jubilee of the Reformation was celebrated, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Lutheran Church of St. James, East Fifteenth-street. Rev. Dr. A. C. WEDEKIND, pastor of the church, presided, and addresses were made by Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK, Rev. Dr. J. MCCRON, Rev. Dr. RAY PALMER and Rev. G. W. WOODRUFF.

The trial of MCEWEN, the stark spiritualist of Newark, N. J., was continued yesterday in the Essex County Court. Miss ALTHEA REEVES and others testified that she, her mother and MCEWEN had been in a nude state together thinking nothing of it, for "to the pure all things were pure." MCEWEN's counsel took the ground that his client was a moral lunatic.

WM. O'BRIEN yesterday morning stabbed LAWRENCE MULLEN, at the corner of Broad and Beaver streets, inflicting wounds from which MULLEN died at the New-York Hospital in the afternoon. Both were laboring men. O'BRIEN is in custody.

Dr. HARRIS reports that last week there were 444 deaths in New-York, including 88 in the public institutions, and 151 in Brooklyn. Scarlatina prevails in Brooklyn. Pulmonary diseases and the ills of broken down constitutions continue to be paramount among the causes of death.

In the Hudson County, N. J., Court, yesterday, the Grand Jury brought in bills of indictment against a large number of persons—most of them residing in this City—who have at different times engaged as principles or seconds in prize fights in that county.

The birthday of THOMAS PAINE was celebrated last evening by his disciples in this City, who dined together at the Steuben House. Addresses were made by Dr. KINGET, who presided, P. F. UNDERWOOD, WARREN CHASE and others.

Another active day's business was reported in Cotton yesterday at rising prices. Flour was in better request and on the advance. Wheat less active but steady. Corn depressed and lower. Some purchases of Rye were made for export to Hamburg. Provisions were attracting more attention at buoyant rates. Groceries quiet. Freights were less active.

A Republican Victory.

Gen. BEATTY, the Republican candidate in the vacant Ohio district, has been elected to Congress by a majority of over 1,000; last Fall the same district gave only 264 Republican majority. Some of our over-sanguine Democratic neighbors may find, in this circumstance, reason to moderate and "tone down" somewhat their exultant expectations. They may see that they are not quite so certain as they supposed of sweeping the Northern States in the coming Presidential contest. The Republican Party, beyond all doubt, has been greatly weakened by the excesses which have marked the action of its Radical leaders; but it is not yet, by any means, so reduced in strength as to make its overthrow a matter of course.

One of the Democratic organs, in speaking of this election, says that the party made no strenuous effort to carry the district, as they considered it hopeless. As the Republican majority last Fall was less than 300, we see no reason why the Democracy should have despaired of carrying it:—and, in point of fact, we believe they made the contest very sharp and earnest. They held meetings, their new Senator, Judge THURMAN, speaking in the district, they raised money, and predicted their own success with even more than the usual degree of confidence. But they were not only beaten, but the Republican majority was very largely increased.

One feature of the canvass merits notice. The Republican candidate took ground openly and strongly in favor of paying the National bonds in greenbacks. That this contributed greatly to his strength we presume cannot be doubted. The West is generally in favor of inflation, and no man, we think, would stand much chance of success in contesting any district of Ohio, either on the ground of contracting the currency or of redeeming our bonds in coin. Gen. CARY carried the Cincinnati District mainly on this issue,—declaring himself in favor both of paying the debt in greenbacks and of expanding the currency. The indications which this incidental feature of the canvass offers for the future, can scarcely be called reassuring. The Republicans of the West are not at all unlikely to become thorough advocates of the Pendletonian process for paying the public debt.

In commenting on the Democratic victory of last Fall in Ohio, we cautioned our readers against assuming that, because the Republicans of that State were opposed to letting negroes vote *at home*, they would be equally hostile to their voting in the Southern States. There were various considerations which would incline them to favor the latter, which would not influence them at all to tolerate the former. This election shows that our suggestion was not without force; this district which voted against allowing negroes to vote in Ohio, gives a thousand majority in favor of their voting in Georgia. This may be very inconsistent in point of principle, and may show very little regard for the abstract, inalienable right of negroes to vote everywhere; but there is a good deal of human nature in it after all. We are all of us less sensitive to the inconveniences of other people than we are to our own; and when we have anything to gain by subjecting others to hardships, we are not always prevented from doing so by the fact that we will not shoulder the same hardships ourselves. The Republicans of the Eighth District of Ohio have not the slightest objection to allowing the blacks to vote in South Carolina, where their votes are needed to keep Democrats out of office; but they are not disposed to let them vote in Ohio, where their numbers are small and their aid not needed. The people of the whole State, doubtless, share this not very high-toned or disinterested sentiment, and it is by no means certain they will not act upon it.

The election will probably be claimed by the Radicals as a special indorsement of their specific measures, and will make them more than ever resolved to "take no step backward." They may profit by giving it this construction, but we doubt it.

The Material Interests of the South.

We have printed so many stories of suffering from the South that some of the statements of our Lynchburg correspondent may take our readers by surprise. To sweeping reports of starvation, actual or impending, he presents a flat denial. Not only is there no famine, he says, but none is possible unless the Southern whites fold their arms and spurn the overtures of Providence. Indian corn is his sovereign specific, and the ease with which it may be cultivated and the quickness with which it ripens are the guarantees it affords against absolute want. In regard to this crop, its productiveness and its virtues, "Powhatan" is enthusiastic. Mr. WELLS poohpoohs the New-York State debt on the ground that the apple crop of the State will alone suffice for its liquidation. Others prove the financial supremacy of the North by reference to the average value of its hay crop. And "Powhatan," in turn, points to the merits of maize as a pledge of Southern ability to pass triumphantly through the hardest of hard times.

Well, it is pleasant to catch the echoes of one cheerful voice from a region which mournful prophets have consigned to everlasting desolation. Perhaps there is all around too great a disposition to generalize on very scanty data. Because short supplies are the rule in parts of Alabama and Mississippi, we have been asked to believe that the entire South is on the verge of abject destitution. On the other hand, "Powhatan," writing in full view of the beautiful and comparatively rich Valley of Virginia, protests that there is neither starvation nor the fear of it. We suspect that neither of these impressions would be a perfectly safe guide in estimating the actual condition of the South. In particular districts, doubtless, much suffering exists; in others, more especially in Virginia, no uneasiness prevails in regard to the necessaries of life. Even in Virginia, however, this most hopeful of correspondents confesses that the poverty which is indicated by an utter lack of money, and a great want of credit, is universal. And if it were necessary to generalize at all, we apprehend that these conditions, coupled with a complete prostration of business and industry, are conditions which may be safely predicated of the whole South.

Still, the spirit is undoubtedly a wise one which refuses to despair of the industrial future of the South. Hog and Indian corn served it well during the war; and with Indian corn in abundance, its people may patiently await the termination of the siege carried on by Congress. Nature helps them wonderfully. Soil and sunshine are both in their favor. With much less labor than our Northern farmers are accustomed to, they may obtain an abundance of food, and may gradually secure a respectable average of material comfort. They will err, however, if they allow this circumstance to render them indifferent to whatever the law makes necessary for the purposes of reconstruction. The possibility of living in spite of harsh legislation is not a reason for neglecting available means of regaining a position in the Union. Indian corn will not, of itself, bring back prosperity. There can be no adequate supply of currency and no reëstablishment of credit until the settled condition of Southern society invites full and free intercourse with other sections of the country. When that time comes, the Shenandoah Valley will be but one of many localities which will feel the immediate effects of Northern capital and labor.

As to the cotton crop, the remarks of our correspondent tally pretty closely with the view which has been more than once presented in these columns. We do not believe that the ultimate renewal of American supremacy in the cotton markets of the world can be prevented by any competition which British India is likely to furnish. The cotton-growing facilities of our Southern States are above competition, though for years to come we must expect them to be inferior in their comparative results. Not until the South has been reconstructed and Southern labor reorganized can we look for decisive tests touching its relative capacity in this respect; and meanwhile the process of the change is hindered by the follies of the very men to whom the country looked for relief.

The losses and hardships are, however, not confined to the South. The prostration of its industry reacts upon the Northern people. The failure and partial and temporary abandonment of its great staple crop tell upon Northern industry and trade. It is the fashion, we know, to shout that King Cotton is dethroned, by way of proving one's loyalty to the Union. But this is simply absurd. The country may rejoice in its emancipation from the power which cotton formerly wielded over its political concerns, but it has a deep and lasting interest in the return of cotton to its old place as the great regulator of our foreign commerce.

Taxation of National Banks.

The bill reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency, empowering the State Legislatures to tax the shares of National Banks, was yesterday adopted by the House without a division.

The equity of the measure is as apparent as its wisdom. Whatever reason may have existed at the beginning of the National Bank system for offering special inducements to the promoters and shareholders of the banks, certainly none exists now. The profits of the banks have more than realized the most usurious anticipations. They have advantages the like of which no financial institution in this country ever before enjoyed. Their capital brings them large gains in two ways, and their whole business, shrewdly managed, is exceptionally free from risks or charges. What more proper, then, than that their capital should be subject to the local burdens which all other investments are required to carry? That they are abundantly able, out of profits, to pay taxes, is a fact which does not affect the argument. As a matter of simple justice, it is right to tax bank capital to the full amount of taxation which falls upon every other enterprise. Mr. POMEROY's bill provides that there shall be no discrimination against the shareholders, and more than that they are not entitled to ask.

The Senate will not serve the banks by offering any impediment to the enactment of the measure. There are so many vulnerable points in the national system—the benefits it confers upon the banks so far exceed the value of the services rendered by the banks to the country—that they may well submit gracefully to an interference extending no further than the taxation of their capital. Besides, the deprivation of an exemption which never could be considered just tends to weaken the force of the project, withdrawing from them the profits of circulation. The strength of the movement which obtains expression in Mr. RANDALL's scheme, is mainly derived from the exceptional nature of their privileges. There is an instinctive aversion to special immunities and advantages provided in the interest of wealth, and it is not prudent in any class to cling to them too tenaciously.

But should the change be confined to national banks? Is it expedient to exempt other holders of Government bonds from their share of taxation? The argument which applies to one case is equally applicable to the other, save in respect of the shape in which taxation should come. Bank capital ought to be taxable locally, because it should not differ from capital embarked in the other enterprises; but only national taxation can or should be imposed on national securities. That will be a blind selfishness which resists any scheme of conversion having this among its characteristics.

The Irish Question.

The present state of the Irish question, as discussed in England, enables us to take a clear and somewhat systematic view of its difficulties and the probabilities of their solution. Nearly everybody there is agreed that something must be done;—but what?

On this question there is a pretty clear division of all the people, English and Irish, into four classes. The first comprises the aristocracy, the hierarchy and the landed proprietors, with the *Times*, their organ, and certain sympathizers; and they would do as little as possible, granting some apparent concessions, but leaving the Church, the cause of education and the power of landlords over tenants as they now stand. The second in point of concession are really the nearest a just treatment of the question; they would abolish the Irish Church establishment, enact religious and political equality, give tenants perpetual right of occupancy as long as rent is promptly paid, (thus securing to them independence and the advantage of their own improvements,) and make some equitable provision for popular education. The third begins to verge on the impracticable, and demand a repeal of the Act of Union, with a reëstablished nationality and separate Parliament. The fourth is the Irish Party, *par excellence*, demanding absolute independence for Ireland and a republican form of government. Of these, as in all cases of great political change, the party that unites justice of principle with practicability of operation is on the ground to which the whole nation will finally come.

That was the solution of the Scotch difficulty in days of much more intense hatred than the present day can show. And now Scotland, governed by the Parliament of Great Britain, is loyal, because her peers and representatives are allowed the preponderating influence in her affairs, and discriminations against her religious peculiarities or her national tenantry and people are unknown. The greatest statesmen have always been those who learned by experience, and applied common sense to difficult questions. The Irish affair needs exactly that application.

The Abyssinian Captives.

That the captives at Magdala are in a tight place has long been conceded; but now it looks as if that place would soon become a good deal tighter. Whether, on hearing of Sir ROBERT NAPIER's approach they will set up a shout like the "Dinna-ye-hear-it?" garrison at Lucknow, or whether they will not rather make their wills at once and say their prayers, is a matter of doubt. "It was feared by many," says the London news from Senafe, "that they would be massacred as soon as King THEODORUS heard of the approach of the expeditionary forces." If so, the victims would be anything but joyous, in their prospect of an immediate acquaintance with the bowstring, hari-kari, or whatever mode of execution may be legal in Abyssinia. The "Dinna-ye-hear-its" heard relief in HAVELOCK's bagpipes; but the only cry the Britons caged in Magdala might feel like putting up, at sight of NAPIER's van, would be "Save us from our friends."

The truth is that dispatching without ceremony the consuls and travelers he has collected, would be so complete a checkmate upon the British plan of rescue, that one has a horrible fear that THEODORUS may adopt it—especially if he be all that fancy has painted him. The device is so obvious that he could not miss it, and so savage that, the more barbarous his subjects, the more keenly they would enjoy it. This possibility has also, we think, attracted the attention of some British journals that growl about the taxes that are coming out of the affair—though, of course, they dislike to contemplate *that* upshot of it.

It would be a horrible ending—the slaying of the captives—but we must own it would cut the Gordian knot. It would solve offhand, and in a twinkling, a problem which has for years nonplussed British diplomats, harassed Parliament and the Press, and which now taxes the wits, legs, skill and courage of a great military establishment. One object of the expedition would then be accomplished. The troops went to settle up the matter—one way or the other way; and it would be settled. It would be settled in the wrong way, to be sure, but it would be settled.

There is only one possible wind-up to the affair that looks worse; namely, that ten times as many Britons, as brave and as worthy, should be killed in battle, and a hundred times as many die of disease, and that *then* the captives should be slaughtered by the enraged THEODORE. We fear that this also is a possibility; for the common sense of the dusky gentleman who offered himself as a suitor to the relict of Prince ALBERT is not much to be counted on. However, in that event, and in any event, the troops, at such further loss of life as may be necessary, will doubtless take such "vengeance" upon THEODORE as the facts of the case demand and the fleas will permit.

Up to this time, it is generally admitted, the captives have been in no danger and in little distress; but now, with the advance of their friends, their peril begins. Should they perish, they will at least have the consolation of knowing that they were offered freely and generously on the altar of sacrifice by their affectionate and devoted countrymen. This consciousness must be very pleasant to them on the eve of execution. So far as they could, they will have vindicated the national honor against the half-civilized monarch who is said to have assailed it. They may be pardoned for wishing (perhaps in common with all England) that THEODORUS had never heard of Prince ALBERT's decease; but it will be an inexpressible comfort to know that their countrymen did all they could to decide the matter one way or the other—and it was their misfortune that that way was "the other" way.

However, in place of discounting the decease of the captives, let us hope the cable will next time have a more encouraging tone, and that we may soon hear of their unconditional release.

A Call for Charity.

The amount of misery and destitution existing in this City is strikingly brought to mind by the announcement, in the recent annual report of the Police Department, of the number of wretched and homeless creatures who nightly seek shelter, particularly at this inclement season, at the Station-houses. The aggregate number of this class who have been accommodated with lodgings upon naked wooden platforms, without beds or bed-clothing, in rooms just warm enough to protect them from suffering by cold, during the past six years, makes up a grand total of 603,500, or an average each twelvemonth of 86,214.

We call the attention of the benevolent and philanthropic to this fact, because among the wretched beings who are thus compelled to escape the rigors of a Winter night by accepting the cheerless hospitality of the Police-stations are very often persons of respectability and worth—poverty being their only crime—to whom a helping hand might well be given. The economy of the Station-house knows no nice distinctions. The unfortunate is compelled to share the "soft side of a plank" with the vicious and totally depraved. Professional beggars, drunken "revolvers," penniless thieves and unhappy street-walkers are huddled together with those whom relentless poverty alone has pursued to these common refuges of the wretched,—entitled alike to the same privileges, excepting only that the sexes are separated. To the latter class this promiscuous company is loathsome, and the deplorable necessity is only accepted because there is no alternative but to make the best of a situation which they cannot control.

A year or two since the sympathies of our readers were keenly excited by the vivid description which was given by Mr. GREENWOOD of his night's experience among the occupants of the "casual ward" of a London workhouse. The charitably disposed who seek opportunities for practical benevolence need only go on any inclement night to the nearest Police station to witness scenes which are not a whit less distressing than those so graphically portrayed by the amateur pauper. To persons applying with proper motives, the officer in charge of the station will be prompt to give information, and in this manner relief may be extended to many a worthy fellow-creature whose sufferings have reached a depth whence the light of hope is scarcely visible.

MINOR TOPICS

What, in the name of common sense, does Senator WILSON mean by saying that "*God cannot afford* to have their almost completed policy of reconstruction stricken down by such efforts as those of the Senator from Wisconsin?" Does he flatter himself that *his* approval is essential to the execution of the Almighty's plans, or that their success is at all dependent upon Senator DOOLITTLE's speeches, or even his own? Can he not see that such references to the Deity are as irreverent and profane as they are foolish and absurd? It is quite the habit, we know, of a certain school of politicians to claim special knowledge of the plans and purposes of the Almighty. They speak constantly as if they were in partnership with him, and as if *their* active agency and efforts were rather more important to the joint account than his. This may do for such saints and inspired prophets as Parson BROWNLOW and Chaplain BOYNTON, but it is a good deal beneath the level of so sensible and practical a Senator as Mr. WILSON usually proves himself to be. He probably fell into the error of supposing that it was a fine phrase, giving strength and emphasis to his rhetoric. This is a great mistake. It is neither strong nor in good taste. It is insufferably arrogant and coarsely profane. Pray, Senator WILSON, avoid it hereafter.

Mr. HENDRIK CONSCIENCE, the celebrated Flemish story-teller, seems to have followed the example of Mr. DICKENS for he is reciting his own tales in Amsterdam, just now, or was very recently, to crowded and gratified audiences. This fashion, instead of being a new or unworthy thing in literature, is a very old and perfectly classical thing. No need to speak of HERODOTUS reading his own history, or of the poets, orators and some of the emperors of Rome who delivered their compositions before large audiences. The fashion has also a romantic prestige, for the best of the old *diseurs* and troubadours followed it. The custom is good enough to be generally revived and made a popular feature in modern literature, tending as it does to bring the people into contact with the finest intellects of the time, and so train them into better tastes and more civilizing ideas.

Gen. BANKS in his report on the naturalization question pays a high tribute to the new German nation which unites various States in a common national bond. "She seeks," says the General, "to hold them together by *consent*, not *force*." He declares that her new Constitution is "redolent of the future." We don't know what that means, but presume it is something nice, as he says immediately afterward that the "republic of the new world," (meaning *US*,) "might adopt with profit many of its wise and just provisions." *We* too used to boast that *our* States were "held together by consent, not force;" are we never to see that state of things restored? And is it not a little humiliating to find *our* Republic taking lessons in freedom and justice, of a German federation not yet two years old?

So soon as any Southern Convention meets, it encounters financial difficulty. That is the first rock in its course, and if it does not founder on it, it beats about in distress, and cannot clear it for days or weeks. The North Carolina Convention is having the same pecuniary trouble as the one in Georgia, and, like it, will probably spend "$2,000 *per diem*" for many days, in seeing whether it can get any *per diem* at all. Mr. BOTTLE, public treasurer, of North Carolina, has "sent in an able communication, giving his reasons why he cannot pay the Convention its *per diem*." His communication has been referred to Gen. CANBY; from which action we may conclude that that BOTTLE will be shortly uncorked with a military cork-screw, and made to disgorge its contents—unless, indeed, the gentleman shall have previously tapped himself and conveyed away his treasures, as did his brother-treasurer of Georgia.

Mayor HOFFMAN is a sanguine man. In sending a message to the Board of Supervisors giving his approval to an appropriation of money to some military purposes, he says "he *hopes* he shall not be called on to sign any more such bills this year." He likes the military and wants them to have all the money they need, but he thinks the Board has been very liberal with them already. The Mayor may rely upon it that just as long as he continues to "approve" the Board will continue to "appropriate." The members of that body are diligent in business, and more or less fervent in spirit; and they take nothing so readily, and care for nothing so little, as good advice.

A Convention at St. Louis has nominated Gen. GRANT for President, and among the reasons assigned for his election, one is that he "will settle the *Alabama* claims by moving immediately upon the works of the enemy." This is a smart and roundabout way of saying that he will at once go to war with England in order to settle those claims. If the people really believed he would actually do this, he would not get the nomination of either party, or of any party, except perhaps the Fenians. Our people have had enough of war for the present. They propose to give their attention for a while to making *peace*, and *that* is the service in which they desire just now Gen. GRANT's official aid.

Yesterday we had only the exordium and the peroration of Gen. BANKS's Report on the legal difficulties about expatriation. We say "exordium" and "peroration," because those terms are more becoming to so eloquent a production as this report, whose initial taste whetted the appetite, till it cried for "more." It contains a masterly rebuke of the "feudal claim," which we trust that claim will read, mark and inwardly digest. "It denies liberty of conscience and of thought, it dwarfs human capacity and reason, and corrupts the nature of man and society. SHAKESPEARE is known to the law as a criminal; in the world of letters and liberty he is revered as an immortal spirit." Did the bard ever dream that his little affair, (if he had it,) with the deer of Sir THOMAS LUCY of Charlecote, would be produced in this shape on the naturalization question? But we must wait for the whole report, and not enjoy it in titbits. Meanwhile, we can all subscribe without fear, to the assertion that "there is nothing American in the oath of the land barons of England in 1086," or in what Gen. BANKS stigmatizes as "the feeble paraphrase of it by BLACKSTONE." But there *would* have been, if the General had been there.

Gov. BROWNLOW is out in favor of paying the national debt in greenbacks. He urges the Republican delegates from Tennessee to the Chicago Convention to insist upon the insertion of a plank in the platform to that effect. We commend his case to the *Tribune*. No less vigorous and vehement master of language can do justice to it. It is in the habit, moreover, of holding Tennessee up to the world's admiration as the model of a reconstructed State, and BROWNLOW as the model of a Governor who never needed reconstruction.

At West Feliciana felicitous compliments have been given to a certain "representative man who has borne with fortitude and dignity the insults and abuses of a triumphant faction." Lest our readers should not understand whom this phrase describes, we will say that it means Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. "The unauspicious aspect of the weather having deterred" some Jackson people from calling on Mr. DAVIS, they told him by letter that "Crushed and impoverished as we are, it is not in our power to extend to you the elegant hospitalities it would otherwise be our pleasure to bestow;" but nevertheless they would do the best they could, if he would go and see them. If their hospitalities were as "elegant" and high-toned as the invitation, Mr. DAVIS would have admitted they did not put too high an estimate on their own performances. But he only wrote a letter about "our people," using that phrase to mean exclusively the Southern portion of our people. Mr. DAVIS has written comparatively few letters since his release from Fort Monroe, but we do do not remember one in which he did not succeed in dragging in, under some pretence, the words "our people," "our friends," or "our country" in such a way as to apply only to the late Confederacy. Nor do we remember a single letter in which one wish was uttered by the spared Ex-President for the prosperity or the welfare of the *whole* country and people, North and South, or the healing of the wounds of war in every American bosom.

That "silly rumor" which the Cable speaks of as being current and extensively printed all over Europe, that Prussia "has secured the use of the United States Navy in case of war," may, quite possibly, be traced to the fact that Prussia is likely to compete for our spare iron-clads, shortly to be put in the market. It has been generally understood that she would do so, provided anything was offered worth her buying; and most decidedly the *Canonicus* and *Passaic* class of monitors would be worth her buying, as they would be worth our keeping. In the Congressional debates on the subject, it has been alleged that various States in "South America" were probably to be the purchasers of our iron-clads. That might be true, were not the two classes of monitors just spoken of to be also on sale. But these latter will attract European buyers, and among them, as is understood, Prussia. This we take to be the origin of that rumor; in that sense, it is true that Prussia, by buying promptly, will "have the use" of a part of our now famous navy.

The Detroit lady and gentleman who "got married for fun," but found the knot tied in earnest, so that a court had to untie it, enjoyed advantages such as do not commonly fall to the lot of mankind, and we trust they will profit by their experience. The scare they had will doubtless be of service to them personally; but we hope they will at least warn all their young friends to profit by their example, and describe to others the horror they felt on finding that they were really joined in matrimony. The good effects of their narrow escape may operate as an awful warning for thousands of their fellow-creatures.

SOLOMON MOSES, (colored,) member of the Louisiana Convention, has confided to that body his opinion that the provision that no person shall vote unless he can read and write, is a *dodge* to cheat the colored man of that privilege. A public officer having two such illustrious names as those of the great kings and law-givers after whom *this* Moses is called, and having the additional advantage of being colored, ought to be wiser than this. Will not Mr. W. PHILLIPS inform him in some way that there is nothing in the provision referred to, which excludes the colored man from *learning* to read and write, and that whites who cannot perform these feats are subjected to the same deprivation? SOLOMAN MOSES in this matter reflects no credit on his very imposing names.

The impartiality of English justice finds very strong vindication in the sentence of Sir CULLING EARDLEY to imprisonment with hard labor, for eighteen months, for bigamy. It will be remembered that he married a lady in this City and afterward married another in England,—pleading that he thought the first marriage was not valid under English law. The plea itself proved him morally a dishonest scoundrel; but the verdict proved that he was also one in the eye of the law. His father was an eminent philanthropist, and a most worthy man,—his virtues, however, proved not to be hereditary. This is but one of many instances which prove that the administration of justice in England is rigid and impartial. Rank and station confer many and very high privileges there,—it is gratifying to find that impunity in crime is not among them.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Weather—Amusements—Politics and Fenianism—Social Scandals—Prof. Goldwin Smith—The Army—The New British Minister, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1868.

The other day I received a letter from New-York in which the writer complained in somewhat doleful strains of the weather. I think if he had been here the last fortnight he would have been comforted by the sight of our misery. We have been living in a state of semi-darkness, the difference between the day and night being almost indistinguishable—as, indeed, everything else was. On more than one occasion I have read or written by the light of a lamp all day long, no gleam of daylight (worthy to be so called,) illumining this eccentric world. The atmosphere is only a dense yellow fog; rain and snow have been incessant, and altogether London has well deserved the character I have often heard it receive, as the most "beastly hole" on the face of the earth. Nevertheless, the shops are always gay, and I know of several convenient "stores" where any amount of money can be spent with the greatest satisfaction, (for the moment,) to the purchaser.

Then, too, there are the theatres, and if the stranger here avoided the pantomimes he might contrive to obtain very fair amusement for several evenings. I tried the Haymarket Theatre the other night, and came away not discontented. The chief play was "A Wife Well Won," by Mr. FALCONER, (adapted from the French—need I add?) in which Mr. SOTHERN appeared. The comedy is not very bad—it is interesting, and tolerably amusing, although there is some dreadful rant and nonsense in it. Mr. SOTHERN's acting was enough to ruin any man who had not already established his name—and when that is done much is forgiven. The burlesque on the old play of the "Brigand," (which I think very few people here remember, seeing that it has never been played since Mr. JAMES WALLACK's time,) was far more comic than any pantomine I have seen, and certainly better than "Black Eyed Susan." Miss IONE BURKE has a good part in it, dresses very prettily, and looks ever so much prettier than her dress. She sings, dances, and tyrannizes over the "Brigand" with all her accustomed vivacity and grace. Altogether, Mr. BUCKSTONE's entertainment is as good at this moment as any in the town.

POLITICS—ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

I have, however, begun my letter at the wrong end, giving you an account of amusements before firing off the heavier guns of politics. As a palliation for this mistake it may be pleaded that politics have latterly been at a discount. It is hard to say what the papers would have done if the Fenians had not providentially come to their assistance. The only serious subject which has been discussed is the naturalization question, as it affects American citizens; and happily there is no occasion to fear mischief from this source, since the public opinion of England is against the theory of perpetual allegiance, and the whole matter might be settled by Mr. SEWARD and Lord STANLEY in one exchange of notes—that is, if Mr. SEWARD *wishes* to settle it. We are here in some doubt whether he does not mean to keep this question rolling as he has done the *Alabama* one, so that "John Bull" may be called up for a caning whenever he is in the mind. It is to be hoped, however, that the exigencies of the case, and the common sense of the two nations, will prevent any such trifling. A law is in existence of which you complain, (although it must be said at the same time that the very same law exists in America,) and England is quite ready to repeal it. It is to her interest and advantage to get rid of it from her statute books. But of course if some outside question is to be mixed up with this, if the conduct of English Generals during the war of Independence is to be submitted to "arbitration," we shall never see a settlement of what cannot be called a difficulty, but which might probably, by dint of great ingenuity, be nursed into one. Lord STANLEY will not refuse to listen to any fair and equitable proposal which Mr. SEWARD may think proper to make, of that you may rest assured. It would be a waste of time, therefore, for Mr. ROBINSON of Brooklyn, or Senator CONNESS, to prepare for a regular "pitch in" to Mr. Bull upon this particular matter. No doubt other topics suitable for the purpose can be found, but let not the worthy, impartial, well-informed and able legislators referred to imitate Mr. Wackford Squeers' system of punishment, and lash at England for offences of which she is innocent. Why not devote their great talents to the settlement of the *Alabama* case? Or are they still like the First Bandit in the "Brigand," which I saw last night, ever crying out with fearful mien and voice, "We must have his ber-lood," or blood? Something fresh to quarrel about will be sure to turn up—we may as well get this old bone of contention out of the way. It has been gnawed pretty clean, by one and another, and the people on both sides of the water must be tired of having it tossed backward and forward like a shuttlecock. Mr. ROBINSON is an Irishman—consequently a patriot; will you allow me to appeal to him? Settle the *Alabama* case, good Mr. ROBINSON, if you please. Then we poor journalists will not have to write about it any more. Or may-be Mr. LOGAN or Mr. SCHENCK, both lovers of England, will put the finishing touch to the business? I have three bound volumes of "*Alabama*" dispatches and correspondence which I hereby undertake to present to any statesman who will put this question finally on the shelf with the volumes. What does Senator CHANDLER say—is he to have them?

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH.

You are rather short of politicians, I believe, in the States, and therefore it will be extremely satisfactory to you to learn that one of ours, who has never been properly appreciated here, is coming over to you. His name is GOLDWIN SMITH, formerly professor of history, and what-not, and now tutor-in-chief to the British nation on questions of political economy. His principles may be summed up in the old formula—down with everybody and everything. This creed has not yet brought him into Parliament, as no doubt it ought to have done, and, in disgust, he is going to betake himself to the United States, where he will be very angry with you if he is not made a Senator. Perhaps you might alter the law to suit him, and elect him President! You are often called upon to do justice to public characters who are not properly appreciated here, and I was lately very well pleased to see the journal to which I am now writing do ample justice to Capt. MAYNE REID. Why an Englishman who settles down in America should attempt to curry favor with the people by heaping abuse on his native country puzzles your very obedient servant. My impression is that Americans hate and despise this form of flunkeyism, although they may not be averse to the cheerful sport of sticking pins into the British Lion themselves at times. I loathe an American who speaks against his own country, but very few such unworthy sons of the Republic there are. The disappointed Britisher turns round and hammers away at his mother, while the spectators are very much inclined to hoot him for his pains. O, what "patriots" some Irish settlers in America are! I have heard them say, three weeks after landing, "We

licked the, &c., &c., &c., British in 17—." (They are not sure of the date.) "We licked 'em again in 1812, and we can do it again—yes, *Sir*." "Our country (meaning America) is going to set up everything soon." (By the way, one of the papers gives a riddle this week, which is said to be uncommonly good: "When my first makes my second he calls himself my whole"—and the answer is *Patriot*.) To return to our SMITH—I am inclined to think that the announcement of his emigration to America is only a philosopher's way of circumventing a stupid public. Two of his friends stated the other day at a public meeting that he *thought* of going, but how useful it would be to have him in Parliament. To be sure he would be a great windfall for the Americans, but what a loss he would be to England and the cause of freedom! This was the hint thrown out, and whether it will take or not remains to be seen. If no one elects him, *you* will have to take him in hand. But the gentleman deceives himself if he thinks he is going to become a "popular orator." There are workingmen in every village in America who could "beat his head off" for eloquence and common sense. Take him, however, with all his faults, and welcome.

TOM DUNCOMBE'S BIOGRAPHY.

Never has the fashionable world been thrown into a greater state of indignation than it has lately been lashed by Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE, Jr., who has vilified several respectable persons, and misrepresented a good many more, in his biography of "Tom Duncombe, M. P.," lately reviewed in the NEW-YORK TIMES. Two gentlemen, of good repute and character, he has charged with having been blacklegs and gamblers—which is a little hard upon them. In writing of the HOPE family, Mr. DUNCOMBE, Jr., makes out a lady to be at once the wife of her son and her own mother-in-law—a feat of adaptability which the average British matron will be horrified to hear of. In 1836 Lord DE ROOS was accused of cheating at cards, and convicted, but Mr. DUNCOMBE exonerates him, and implicates in a dishonorable charge two perfectly innocent gentlemen. Baron ROTHSCHILD is made a peer under the title of "Lord ROTHSCHILD." These are only a sample of the inaccuracies which deface Mr. DUNCOMBE'S volume. If a man writes of "society" he ought at least to be familiar with the proper names of persons. As for the late Mr. DUNCOMBE himself, a writer in one of the papers, who knew him well, declares that he would, if he could, have appealed to his son's better feeling not to publish this memoir. He would have said, in language which the writer puts into his mouth, and which is a terrible commentary on a man's life:

"Spare me this terrible irony. Do not provoke the inevitable retort. Say of me, if you must say anything, that I was not a bad man, though an erring one; that I was kindly disposed toward my fellow-creatures; that I did some good in my generation and was able and willing to do more, but that I heedlessly wasted time, money, health, intellect, personal gifts, social advantages and opportunities; that my career was a failure, and my whole scheme of life a melancholy mistake."

Mr. DUNCOMBE reflected very little credit upon the Radical Party with which he chose to associate his name, and his loss from the arena of public life has never been regretted.

BRITISH FIELD-MARSHALS.

Four soldiers have been raised to the rank of Field-Marshal this week, and all of them are old worn-out men. England's armies will never be commanded by her Marshals! Gen. BURGOYNE, one of the four, is 86 years of age, and entered the army in 1798. He afterward served with Sir JOHN MOORE and with Lord WELLINGTON in the Peninsula. He was commanding engineer of the expedition to New-Orleans in 1814. He was all through the Peninsula and Crimean wars. Gen. GOMM, (second in the list,) is 84 years old, and also entered the army in 1798. He was formerly Commander-in-Chief in India, and was engaged in the suppression of the Sikh revolt. The other two new Marshals are of about the same age. Thus it is that the highest honors in England are distributed as pleasant rewards with which to make old men happy. The interests of the army are never studied. Field-Marshal BURGOYNE, aged 86, would be a very useful man to the country in case another war broke out! Lord STRATHNAIRN, a really available and first-rate soldier, is *not* likely to be raised to the rank of Field-Marshal. The Horse Guards hate useful men.

PRUSSIA AND FRANCE.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* (who has suddenly found himself famous, through two or three leading papers discovering the value of his letters) has a little revived the suspicion with which NAPOLEON is watched, by a communication published to-day. According to this, (the writer is believed to be a foreigner, having peculiar opportunities for arriving at the truth) the Emperor has been trying again very hard to make an ally of the King of Prussia, so that if an Italian or a Turkish difficulty arose, the Prussian Government "might be persuaded, directly or indirectly, to befriend France." The design so far appears to have been a failure. Only the pressure of a great necessity could lead NAPOLEON and BISMARCK to agree. France is strengthening her Eastern fortresses, and Prussia is examining her resources for the transport of troops. This may not be inconsistent with the preservation of peace, but it *is* inconsistent with a secret alliance between France and Prussia. There are disturbing elements at work among us—for necessarily the uncertainty which prevails in Europe keeps all markets unsettled and all business depressed. The other day American securities went down slightly on account of a telegram announcing that Congress was about to take instant steps on the naturalization question. A slight cause would induce people to throw up their five-twenties—more fools they. But, in truth, there is no confidence anywhere, or in anything. The prospect is not a bright one, and the only consolation is that the year which everybody predicted would bring about evil, sometimes turns out more fortunate than its predecessors. We may, therefore, continue to hope that peace will still prevail, even though it may seem to be a precarious peace.

THE BRITISH MINISTER.

Mr. THORNTON, the new Minister to the United States, will certainly go out to preside over the British Legation at Washington. The Government have been a good deal badgered about his appointment, but they have determined not to second it. Mr. THORNTON is well spoken of by everyone who has ever known him in official intercourse—and privately it may be said that he possesses sufficient means to keep up his position. He is, moreover, a Count of the Portuguese Empire—pray let that be remembered.

A Warning to the Republican Party in Congress.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Vast as the power vested in Congress is, it may pass away between the rising and setting of the sun from the party that wields it. A breath can unmake it as a breath has made it, and there is no power in Congress to fix upon the country the policy of any party caucus. *Congress is giving too much attention to the South.* The battle-ground of the next Presidential campaign is in the North, and Congress is abandoning it for an untenable position in the South.

The Democracy have already the enormous advantage of irresponsibility. This always belongs to the opposition, and tends to produce changes and overthrow Administrations. In addition to this, they have the sympathy of the President, and, it is believed, of a majority of the Supreme Court. Now, when it is considered that the overbearing power that the caucus that controls Congress has in commanding a two-thirds vote in both branches of that body is only retained by the exclusion of the representatives of the States disordered by rebellion, it becomes pretty evident, we should say, that *the Republicans in Congress should take the best care of their strength in the Northern States.* This suggestion becomes still more impressive when we consider that negro suffrage, which is the corner-stone of Congressional reconstruction, as negro slavery was the corner-stone of the Southern Confederacy, was voted down in Ohio by 50,000 majority in October last, and that the Democracy have carried the States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Connecticut and New-York, the latter by 30,000 majority. Are gentlemen of the Republican Party in Congress pursuing the course that will reëstablish the party in power in New-York? The present Congressional policy of failing to impeach ANDREW JOHNSON, and then persisting in fighting him and injuring the great interest of the country to go without first attention, is imbecile. The passion and fury displayed in it is all foolishness. *Not one intelligent Republican in a dozen indorses the present course of Congress. There is almost universal depreciation of it, and apprehension about it. If these facts can be got into Congress without a surgical operation, it will be well.* Great confidence is expressed that the Democratic partisans will commit indiscretions sufficient to balance those of Congress. We should not, however, depend upon their indiscretion altogether. They have not the opportunity to make capital against themselves that the majority in Congress has. We object to the immediate return of the Democratic Party to power. *Therefore, we object to the heading partisanism and extreme exertions of disputed authority that are distinguishing the action of Congress.*

DRAMATIZING DICKENS.

It is a curious fact that not one of Mr. DICKENS' works would enable a strict observer of dramatic unities, or a playwright who believes in simple, intellectual effects, to make an interesting play; but most of his novels contain the materials for manufacturing highly sensational dramas. That part of DICKENS' writings which will bear dramatization is the part nearest akin to the melodramatic and horror-inspiring literature now to be found on the stage. The genius of the author of "Pickwick" and "Oliver Twist," is found in his portraits of character, not in his plots or incidents; and it is the incident or plot, and not the representation of character that insures a great success to plays in our day. Ever since the appearance of "The Pickwick Papers," a novel without any coherence of incident whatever, the romances written by Mr. DICKENS have been remarkable less for ingenuity of plot than for elaboration and re-coloring of familiar stories. The thread of interest which binds us to the fate of his characters, in any of his books, is like the wick of a candle—running all the way through and lighting us to the end, but the least of the whole bulk. Such as his plots are, they do not lack intensity, however. We feel the same shiver in perusing them that we feel in watching the masked robber stealing along the woody glade in some romantic two-act drama; we recognize an old acquaintance, but we can't say that he does not interest us. In "Oliver Twist," *Monks* with his slouched hat and long cloak, and the hunted *Sykes*; in "Nickleby," the crusty uncle, the usurer *Gride* and the fashionable *roué Hawk*; in "Barnaby Rudge," the polished libertine *Chester* and the bearish *Hugh*; in "Dombey and Son," the man of the world *Carker*; in "Little Dorrit," the Mysterious Foreigner, and in "Chuzzlewit," *Jonas*—are all old acquaintances of ours, who have said "Ha! ha!" and "Beware!" and "She must and shall be mine!" in dozens of plays acted before and since DICKENS was a boy.

These melodramatic folks, of course, do very melodramatic things in the novels of the great writer, and if we wish to preserve the inventions of the novelist in all their purity on the stage, melodrama is the inevitable result. These dark and dreadful people of his works are, however, no favorites of the author; he does not seem to enjoy description of their deeds, and so far withholds from them the glories of his intellect that they are rather wooden and unnatural fellows. As evidence that he is in no line to get over this disposition, *Headstone*, the biggest rascal of his last work, is about the greatest blockhead of the entire brotherhood of criminals. When it is necessary to interrupt the happiness of characters, DICKENS brings in the necessary villains to do the same effectually, but he gets rid of their presence as soon as he can, only suffering them to enjoy a brief period of notoriety at the end in order to receive various punishments from kicking to hanging. Whenever Mr. DICKENS' fictions introduce agents of evil, who are uncommon in the ways of writers, they are usually so remarkable that no one believes in the possibility of their reality, and they therefore become as amusing as any people in the book. *Quilp* and *Peckniff* are really very funny fellows, not at all unpleasant to read about, and when the theatre calls them in they turn out to be as comical personages as any that the low comedian will act for us.

The persons who have hitherto attempted the task of making plays from DICKENS' stories, have tried to produce the same effect in three hours that DICKENS produces by a year's elaboration, and the result is a disjointed jumble. The catastrophies in the Novel are brought about by a multitude of small incidents, scarcely one of which can be dispensed with, if any regard is felt for probability; and yet most of these have to be left out of the Drama, and the *denouement* precipitated violently and causelessly. In order to make a reasonable play from one of DICKENS' stories, a totally different set of incidents would have to be exhibited, such as might naturally effect sudden results—not those quiet and deliberate details which are admissable and proper in an extended work. The dramatist of DICKENS should alter and rearrange the plot and incidents of his original, unless, indeed, he merely determines to string certain scenes together, leaving the sense of the play to be gathered from the novel. It is quite probable, however, that if the attempt were made to produce such a dramatization of one of DICKENS' works, the public would fail to recognize or appreciate the result, for the charming sketches of character by which alone the great novelist is instantly recognized would have to be slighted for the sake of the incident. The success of stage representations of DICKENS' stories depends almost wholly on the ability with which the actors and actresses can make up their persons like the drawings of CRUIKSHANK and BROWNE, and reproduce the gait and mannerisms always so carefully laid down in the novelist's pages. This and a minute representation of certain marked incidents only, can persuade an audience that they are looking on any scene that DICKENS created. Thus we find that the dramatization of "Pickwick Papers," which has been produced at the New-York Theatre, is little else than a succession of farces or farcical scenes, that serve the purpose of furnishing a score of hearty laughs during the three hours it occupies in performance.

Whatever may be the merits of "Pickwick Papers," as a play, however, there is but little division of opinion as to the manner in which it is acted. It is rare that so many individualities can be reproduced on the stage with such general success. Nothing indeed is more daring than to attempt the representation of the characters of DICKENS' earlier works. They have become as familiar as our daily friends, and we detect in an instant a want of resemblance in the imitation.

Mr. RYDER'S *Pickwick* in manner and expression is excellent; in voice he has sometimes too much of what is distinctively and disparagingly styled American, but in bland and genial smile, the kindling eye, the rosy beaming countenance, he is the breathing creature of DICKENS' pages. Mr. PARSLOE'S *Sam Weller* is at times a sort of New-York brother of the English Sam,—but with the impudence, self-assertion, and quaint ways of that prince of serving-men. The *Jingle* of Mr. STUDLEY is a rattling performance, not always so bubbling and champagney as DICKENS' hero of the numerous love adventures, but still an entertaining effort at realizing a difficult character. Mr. CARLTON'S *Winkle* is perhaps the only stage realization of that character which would be as amusing to an audience as it is to the readers of DICKENS' page; nervous, bashful and gentlemanly he embodies a very popular idea of *Mr. Pickwick's* young friend who won the lovely *Arabella Allen*. Mr. CARLTON'S singing is quite a feature of the performance also, and insures the success of *Mr. Bob Sawyer's* little party. Mr. VARNEY has all the stolidity and heavy wisdom of the *Elder Weller*; but *Tracy Tupman*, as rendered by Mr. PETERS, is perhaps the best of all the Pickwickian portraits. The *Bob Sawyer* of Mr. CLARKE is really one of the most delightful representations to be seen on the stage, and his supper party is a scene that appears to have grown out of DICKENS by the most natural process. Mr. DONNELLY'S *Ben Allen*, the *Nupkins* of Mr. COLLINGS, *Jinks* of Mr. NEAL, and the *Sleepy Judge* by Mr. LINGARD, and Mr. HURLEY'S *Grummer* have been most carefully studied from the novel itself, and are thoroughly effective. The range of female characters in "Pickwick Papers" would exhaust any theatrical company in the United States. Mrs. *Bardell*, Mrs. *Dumpson*, Mrs. *Raddle*, *Isabel Rachel*, *The Lady in Curl Papers*, Miss *Wapkins*, *Arabella*, *Emily*, Mrs. *Weller*, *Mary* and *Betsy* tax managerial ingenuity to properly reproduce. This has not been successfully done in every instance at the New-York Theatre, but the *Mrs. Bardell* of Mrs. WRIGHT is the most perfect creation and is a credit to that lady's ability, while *Mary* in the hands of Miss JENNIE WORRELL is a singing, dancing and cheerful diary in the highest degree.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

DODWORTH HALL.

Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF gave, last evening, at Dodworth Hall, the first of his third series of readings. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, which, as the managers have found to their cost, makes many people regard the fireside as the pleasantest place of entertainment, the hall was quite full. This satisfactory result is to be accounted for by the peculiar attractiveness of the selections from DICKENS, which were included in Mr. VANDENHOFF'S programme—three stories of the *Christmas Carol*, Bumble's Courtship and Mr. Weller at the Ebenezer Temperance Tea. The reader cleverly adapts his voice and manner to the various characters of the stories, and having the books off by heart, or almost, he is under no necessity to keep his gaze fixed continuously upon the page, and is therefore free to enforce the text with suitable action and appropriate play of features; so that his performance is not so much a "Reading" as it is a spirited recitation, richly illustrated with dramatic sketches. To-night Mr. VANDENHOFF'S programme will be divided between SHAKESPEARE and DICKENS.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Jan. 28.

In the Constitutional Convention to-day the Committee on Education submitted a report that the Legislature shall elect a Superintendent on Public Printing who shall also be Superintendent of Education, and with the Governor and Attorney-General shall constitute a Board of Education.

The Legislature is empowered to provide a uniformity of text books, and build school houses and pass laws compelling the attendance of children.

The Convention limited all debate, except on two or three subjects, to half an hour.

The day was occupied chiefly in discussing taxation, and one section of the Finance report was adopted.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The Convention to-day adopted two sections of the article on Government, &c. It provides for a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Superintendents of Public Works, Superintendent of Instruction and an Attorney-General; their terms of office shall be two years, but those first elected are to enter upon their duties within thirty days after the acceptance of the Constitution by Congress, and to serve for two years from January 1st, 1869.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The Convention was chiefly occupied to-day in the discussion of the Tax bill, to supply funds to pay the expenses of the Convention, which was finally recommitted to the Committee.

An ordinance was adopted fixing the pay of the members at $11 per day and 20 cents mileage. This payment is to be made in State currency, known as bills receivable, on which there is 20 per cent. discount.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Tuesday, Jan. 28.

In the Constitutional Convention to-day, Mr. ALDERSON moved to act upon the resignation of Mr. ORR, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, tendered yesterday on account of the objections urged against the bill reported. He hoped the resignation would be accepted.

Mr. TOWNSEND offered to give bonds amounting to $30,000, to do the work for one-third what is proposed to give a public printer. He said that when the Chairman of the Committee brings in a report allowing such scalings as this one does, and then offers his resignation because he does not desire the report to be investigated, it should be accepted.

Mr. ORR's resignation was accepted.

Nothing else was done during the day.

The Georgia Convention, &c.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The Convention debated the Relief ordinance all day and finally recommitted it.

A general order issued to-day removes U. C. BARNETT, Secretary of State of Georgia, for refusing to acknowledge the authority of Gen. MEADE. The army officer detailed to act as Comptroller is to act as Secretary of State.

The Florida Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Tuesday, Jan. 28.

In the Convention to-day, the preamble of the Bill of Rights was reported from the Committee and ordered to be printed.

It was ordered that all reports of Standing Committees be printed and laid over for two days.

The Committee on Education was instructed to inquire as to the School Fund of the State, and what disposition should be made of it. Several new Standing Committees were appointed. The Convention was addressed by Col. HART, Superintendent of Registration, and Col. BENSON, of New-York.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The Convention is still at a stand on the question of disfranchisement, without any prospect of an immediate settlement. In debate yesterday the lie was passed.

Letter from Goldwin Smith.

No. 20 BEAUMONT-STREET, OXFORD, } Jan. 9, 1868. }

DEAR SIR: It was not by me that my private intentions were made public; but as they have become public, and as certain journals which pounced rather eagerly on the report gave a somewhat inaccurate version of it, I am much obliged to you for affording me an opportunity of stating the truth.

I am going to devote myself to the study, and, if after due study I feel equal to the task, to the composition of American history. With this view I shall probably take up my abode in the United States in the course of the Summer. At what place must depend partly on the exigencies of my study. I must be where there are books and records, and where I can obtain permission to use them.

My understanding necessarily implies a prolonged residence in the country where it must be carried on. But I am not going to seek naturalization in America, or to cast off my allegiance to my own Sovereign and my native land. I shall be a candidate for no citizenship in America but that of the Republic of Letters. In the present state of English affairs I can imagine, though I do not anticipate, the occurrence of a crisis which will render it incumbent on the honor of every Englishman to share, though he might be unable to influence, the destinies of his country. Believe me, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

Gov. Humphreys' Reply to a Committee of the Mississippi Convention.

The following letter accompanied the report recently made by the Special Committee of the Mississippi Reconstruction Convention in relation to the proclamation issued by Gov. HUMPHREYS on the 9th of December last:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, } JACKSON, Jan. 18, 1868. }

SIR: Your note of the 17th inst., informing me of the appointment of a committee by the Convention "to investigate the truth of the rumors of combinations of evil-disposed persons in this State to seize lands, &c., scouting from persons of high social and official positions upon which your (my) proclamation of Dec. 9, 1867, was founded"—and respectfully requesting me "to furnish us (the Committee) with whatever information you (I) may be in possession of touching the subject of said proclamation, and the names of the persons supplying you (me) with the information above referred to," was handed to me late yesterday evening by the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Convention.

I presume you do not expect me to admit that the Convention now in session in this city, by virtue of the "military bills" passed by Congress, has any constitutional right to require me to account to it for my administration of the civil government of the State of Mississippi. I acknowledge, however, the constitutional right of all or any portion of the citizens of this State "in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those vested with the powers of government for redress of grievances, or other proper purposes, by petition, address or remonstrance"—and the correlative duty of the chief officer to furnish them all the information in their possession, that pertains to their welfare and happiness, when respectfully requested so to do. I have no secrets I desire to withhold from any class of our people, white or black. My proclamation of the 9th of December, 1867, was issued at the unsolicited request of Gen. ORD, Commander of the Fourth Military District, and all the information I have on the subject you desire to investigate was received from and through him, except a few letters received from prominent citizens, which I referred to him as soon as received, and which I presume are now in his possession. For obvious reasons, then, I must refer the Committee to him, and if in his judgment a revelation of the sources of information will not be an act of bad faith to the informers, white or black, or prejudicial to the public service, and will authorize a publication of all the communications, public and private, I will cheerfully comply with his instructions on that subject. Very respectfully,

E. G. HUMPHREYS,
Governor of Mississippi.

To A. ALDERSON, Chairman of Committee.

Protection of Public Meetings in Alabama.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, } MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 21, 1868. }

To the Sheriff of Montgomery County, Ala.:

You are hereby instructed and directed to be in attendance at all public political gatherings or meetings, when the people assemble to discuss openly the political topics of the day, and by yourself, your deputies or other persons acting under your authority, to ward all persons from interfering, by violence or threats of violence, with the harmony, good order and quiet of such meetings; and immediately to arrest every and all persons who disturb, or, in any manner, interfere with the peace and quiet of the same; and to see that all persons are fully protected in the exercise of their political rights while in attendance upon such meetings. And that all speakers and orators addressing said meetings shall be allowed to do so without molestation, interference or interruption, except where the language of the speaker is such as to excite just condemnation and rebuke. Sheriffs and all persons whosoever acting under their authority, shall be held to a strict accountability; and they will take all necessary measures to enforce the perfect observance of this order.

JULIUS HAYDEN,
Brevet Brigadier-General-Commanding.
Official: W. T. HARTZ, Brevet Major, U. S. A., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Annual Supper of the Yale Alumni in Boston.

From the Boston Journal, Jan. 28.

The third annual supper of the Yale Alumni Association of Boston and vicinity took place last evening at the Parker House. About seventy graduates were present, including several visitors from other parts of the country. The Germania Band furnished the instrumental music. After the table had been duly attended to, the President of the Association, Rev. Dr. BLAGDEN, made a welcome address, abounding in wit and wisdom. Two regular toasts only, followed, responded to by President WOOLSEY and Professor NORTHUP of Yale College, after which the meeting run itself. Songs were sung, and speeches were made by Judge FOSTER of the Supreme Court, Messrs. BOND of New-Haven, CHAMBERLAIN of Andover, BATES of Westfield, JONES, agent for the Yale Memorial Chapel Enterprise, Rev. Mr. EUSTIS of New-Haven, Mr. THOMAS of Rhode Island, Rev. Mr. JENKINS of Amherst, Rev. Messrs. BUTLER, TARBOX, JAMES, PARKS and others, and appropriate poems were read by Rev. Dr. DEXTER and Mr. JAMES BRAND. The whole occasion was one of exceeding enjoyment to all of its participants, and came to an end about 12:30.

THE REFORMATION.

Seventh Semi-Centennial Jubilee.

Last evening the seventh Semi-centennial Jubilee of the Reformation was celebrated, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Lutheran Church of St. James, in East Fifteenth-street. The proceedings were presided over by Rev. Dr. A. C. WEDEKIND, pastor of the Church, and commenced with prayer and the reading of the 46th Psalm, after which the congregation joined in singing the jubilee hymn, beginning, "O Christ, our Sovereign King."

Rev. Dr. MCCROW was then introduced. He called the attention of his hearers to the early Christian efforts of LUTHER, and reminded them that the work which he commenced when he nailed his protests to the door of the church in Wirtemburg was still going forward. The truths of the gospel had been contending against the traditional superstition of papacy for a thousand years, and we must not be deceived as the professed change said to have passed over the Church. The viper still lived, and only waited an opportunity to strike with its poisonous fangs. The Church of Rome made void the law of God by its rites of heathenism. But when the apostacy of the Church had reached its height, LUTHER commenced the work of the Reformation. The problem that engaged his attention was how man should be just with God. Out of the depths of his anxiety he was taught that "the just shall live by faith." That doctrine which had been buried under a mass of superstition became a living truth. It was true that Germany was the birthplace of LUTHER, yet no country could claim him as its own. The whole Protestant Church had a right to claim him as its great defender and protector, and his name would be remembered forever.

Rev. Dr. A. PALMER, of the Congregational Church, was the next speaker. He said the Reformation was one of the greatest events in human history. Viewed in any aspect, we should find in it abundant matter to absorb our attention. The Reformation was by no means finished at the present time. All events of society were full of interest, but particularly was this the case in respect to the great work commenced by Luther. The speaker then dwelt upon the importance of encouraging the efforts of the Young Men's Christian Association, and spoke of the circulation of the Bible as a means of evangelizing mankind. The work of circulating the Bible would proceed till copies reached every nation and a translation was made in every tongue. Luther began the movement, and he also commenced the work of the vindication of the Bible. The field of missions, too, had a share in the progress of the Reformation, and there was no power which would enable us to beat up a line against the evils of the world except faith in Christ.

A collection was then taken, Mr. WEDEKIND appealing to the congregation to join liberally in support of the cause. The congregation then sang a hymn called "The Jubilee Banner."

Rev. G. W. WOOMARVY, of the Methodist Church, on being introduced, said there would have been no Methodist Church had it not been for the English Church. He then referred to the life of WESLEY and his connection with Methodism, and traced the steps which led him to discard ritualism. The speaker said that LUTHER opened the Bible, and it remained for his followers to keep it open by their personal devotion to its teachings.

Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK, of the Presbyterian Church, followed. He gave an account of his visit to Germany twenty years ago, at which time he stood in the room where LUTHER was born, examined the cell where he knelt in agony, stood in the house where he died and passed through the aisles of the church beneath which reposed the remains of that great man. He loved and revered LUTHER, not so much as a radical as a conservative. He was driven out of the Church by its fathers. He sought no quarrel with the Church in whose bosom he had been nurtured. LUTHER rose up and asked Christendom to incarnate in its history the doctrine that Christ was the Priest. This the universal Church refused to do, and gave it up to LUTHER and the Protestant religion.

The services closed with the doxology and benediction.

Radical Republican General tCommittee—Overtures from the Conservatives Rejected.

A meeting of the Radical Republican Committee was held at their headquarters last evening, Mr. FITHIAN in the chair.

It was resolved to hold the primaries for the election of delegates to the Syracuse Convention on the 31st inst.

Mr. VAIL offered a resolution to the effect that the Committee is of opinion that the time for the resumption of specie payments has arrived, and that therefore specie payments should be at once resumed. It was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. VAIL, after the resolution had been disposed of, desired to speak on the question.

Mr. SPENCER hoped he would be allowed to do so, as he, Mr. VAIL, was 72 years of age, and did not speak as much in a year as he, Mr. SPENCER, did in a day.

The President said that notwithstanding all this, the question being already disposed of, Mr. VAIL could not be allowed to debate it.

A communication was received from the Union Republican Committee, of which Mr. MURPHY is Chairman, with a copy of resolutions lately adopted by the Committee, looking to a coalition of the two committees. The communication further stated that a special committee had been appointed to confer with a like committee of this body on the subject.

Mr. IRA MILLER moved that the paper be referred to a committee.

Mr. SPENCER offered a resolution that it be at once returned. He said that the Committee of which he was a member had been recognized as the only Republican Committee by the State Conventions of 1866 and 1867. The Conservative Committee wished to join hands now, just as the State Convention is about to be held; but just let them look at what their Chairman had said about this very Convention, as his speech was reported in the TIMES. He had denounced Gov. FENTON, and had declared that if a State Convention was held on the 5th of February next, another Convention would be called and other nominations made.

Mr. THOMPSON hoped Mr. SPENCER'S resolution would be adopted.

Mr. RICHARDSON said that by the rules of this Committee all persons known to be Republicans could join the Committee, if so disposed. This he thought was all the answer that need be given to the communication.

Gen. COCHRANE hoped it would be referred to a committee, who would soon settle the matter and draw up a fitting reply.

The communication was then referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. MILLER, SPENCER, COCHRANE and others, with directions to report during the evening.

After an absence of ten minutes the Committee returned and reported that this Committee being the only Republican Committee recognized by the State Committee, and it being open to all known Republicans to join the Committee who chose to do so, the communication be returned to the persons from whom it came.

The report and resolutions were adopted.

A resolution indorsing Gov. FENTON as their next candidate for Vice-President was adopted, and the Committee then adjourned.

The Newark Spiritualists—Trial of McEwen—The Case of Dr. Wickes.

The trial of McEWEN, the spiritualist, for lewdness, was continued in the Essex County (New-Jersey) Court yesterday, none being allowed in the court-room except those especially interested in the case. GEORGE T. REEVES, son of Mrs. REEVES, (now in the Lunatic Asylum,) testified for the defence that he never saw any improper intercourse between McEWEN and Mrs. REEVES. He knew that they believed that mankind, by living chastely and abstemiously together, could assimilate to the purity enjoyed by Adam and Eve previous to the Fall. He had seen his mother in a dreadful condition, and once or twice thought she would die in a trance.

Miss Althea Reeves testified to having occupied the same bed with McEWEN on several occasions, and to having seen him in a nude state more than once; she did not see any harm in her conduct, and said, "to the pure all things were pure." She admitted having been in a nude state with her mother and McEWEN; and that the three stood naked before the windows; she knew at the time that she represented neither Eve, the Virgin Mary, or any other person but herself.

Dr. Wicks testified that on the night when the arrest was made, McEWEN rushed into the publishing house in Gordon-street, clothed only in his pantaloons and shirt; he talked in the wildest manner about the scenes enacted at "Mother Reeves;" at the invitation of witness he went under a bath and remained there a long time, and was removed by main force; he spoke of having taken the evil spirits from Mrs. REEVES, and said he had them in his possession, fearing that if he was touched the "influence" would be lost; he declared that he had stripped himself for the "truth's sake," and that the world would have to be stripped, besides making other extravagant assertions.

In summing up the case, Mr. GIFFORD argued the moral insanity of the defendant, and said that whatever improper actions may have been done, there was no intent to commit crime. Mr. TRUSWORTH, counsel for the State, contended that the prisoner was perfectly aware of his condition, and could not therefore be considered insane. The Judge's charge to the jury was principally as to the sanity of the prisoner and his consequent responsibility. The verdict had not been rendered at the time of adjournment, 3 P. M.

The case of Dr. E. Z. WICKES, charged with printing and publishing immoral publications, was then taken up. Police Justice MILLS testified to having seized one of the works on WICKES' premises, and that WICKES told him the Company of which he was agent published them. Dr. GORMON testified that the tone and tendency of the works was to immorality, and that they differed in many respects from medical works. The case will be concluded to-day.

Thomas Paine's Birthday.

The birth of THOMAS PAINE was celebrated last evening by a select company of his disciples, who commemorated the event by a supper at the Steuben House, No. 295 Bowery.

The subject of this compliment was born at Thetford, County of Norfolk, England, on the 29th of January, 1737. He was of Quaker parentage, and after receiving the benefits of a private scool education, until he was 13 years of age, was taught, and for a while induced to practice the trade of his father—that of a staymaker. When 18 years of age he became a privateersman on the ship *King of Prussia*, where he served until the close of the war in the interests of which he engaged. He married twice, and deserted his second wife and children. For several years he plied his trade, and at times preached as a dissenting minister of the Gospel. On the 1st of October, 1774, he sailed for America, where he spent the remainder of his days. He died in this City in June, 1809, and was interred in a plot of ground on his own farm, at New-Rochelle, the Quakers refusing to grant his request by allowing his remains to be buried in the Friend's Cemetery. In the early part of the year 1819, Wm. COBBETT, the reformer, caused the body to be disinterred and taken to England, where it was subsequently reburied with appropriate public ceremonies.

At the supper last evening Dr. KINGET presided, and a number of other prominent "free-thinkers" of both sexes participated in the festivities. The toast of the occasion were, "The Memory of THOMAS PAINE"—responded to by the President; "Civil and Religious Liberty"—responded to by Mr. P. F. UNDERWOOD; "The Champions of Free Thought"—responded to by Mr. WARREN CHASE. A number of other sentiments were toasted, and an original poem was read by one of the company. Letters were read from Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, and ROBERT DALE OWEN, regretting their inability to be present, but expressing warmly their sympathy with the theories of PAINE. The remarks that were offered were of the most "liberal" stamp—amounting, on the whole, to an argument that every one is at liberty to think as he likes, provided that he agrees with THOS. PAINE. One speaker insisted that it was our right to believe that there are one, or a thousand Gods, if we choose so to do. The Bible was, of course, discarded, in terms of absolute contempt and ridicule, and reason declared to be the only proper guide for mankind. Dancing concluded the entertainment at a late hour.

Internal Revenue.

Nothing of importance transpired at the headquarters in Cedar-street yesterday. It is understood that the Collectors have made a choice of Inspectors, and sent their names to Washington for confirmation. They will doubtless be acted upon by the authorities there in a day or two, when the result will be made known at the New-York office. Two detentions were reported yesterday, as follows: Fifty barrels of spirits at the establishment of D. D. STAIN, No. 212 Duane-street, to prove taxes paid. The barrels were branded with the mark, "John A. Platter, U. S. Inspector, 4th District, Indiana."

Six barrels of spirits at the house of ARCHER & BROTHERS, No. 171 West-street, to prove taxes paid.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME EXHIBITION.—It will be of interest to the public to know that arrangements have been in progress for some time past, and are now nearing completion, for an international maritime exhibition, to be held at Havre, France, from the 1st of June, proximo, to the 31st of October. Organized under the auspices of the *Ministre de la Marine* and the high patronage of the Emperor and the Prince Imperial, the exhibition is to include forty-nine classes, subdivided into five groups, namely: navigation, goods, fishing, agriculture and complimentary classes, concerning which classification a carefully prepared circular gives the fullest particulars. A maritime and industrial congress will be had during the holding of the exhibition, and prizes consisting of gold and silver medals, *objets d'art* and pecuniary gifts will be awarded by an international jury subsequent to its close. Monsr. HENRI DE MARELLI has been appointed one of the Commissioners of the exhibition for this City, and on application to him at the office of the *Messager Franco Americain*, No. 51 Liberty-street, all information regarding the reduction of freight for the exhibition, and the advantages offered to American exhibitors, will be furnished. Applications for space must be made before February 15 proximo.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND FITZ-GREENE HALLECK.—The New-York Historical Society, Monday night, adopted the following:

Resolved, That the members of this Society, in common with their fellow-citizens and countrymen, express their sense of the loss which America has sustained in the death of FITZ-GREENE HALLECK.

Resolved, That while knowing the author and paying that tribute of heartfelt admiration of his genius a poet which has been ever accorded by all acquainted with his writings, we cherish the recollection of his personal worth and amiability of character, the charm of his enlivened conversation, and grace which his presence imparted to social life.

Resolved, That WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, the lifelong friend of the poet, be invited to prepare a memorial paper on the life and genius of FITZ-GREENE HALLECK, to be read before this Society at a special meeting to be held for that purpose.

BOARD OF EXCISE.—President BOSWORTH occupied the chair, yesterday afternoon, at the meeting of the Board. Eleven cases of alleged violation of the law were presented for trial, of which two were adjourned and one dismissed. The licenses of the following named dealers were revoked: WM. O'BRIEN, No. 5 Hudson-street; ADOLPH WERNER, No. 8 Clarkson-street; WM. ROSS, No. 26 Bowery; PHILIP HARRENS, No. 442 West Fifty-fourth-street. Seventy-four applications for license were granted. A resolution of inquiry, from the State Legislature, as to the amount of fees received by counsel from parties who had obtained injunctions against the Board during the past year, was read, and on motion of Mr. ACTON, Mr. BLISS was directed to forward the required information to Albany. The Board then adjourned until Tuesday next.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, plans for the enlargement of the Lunatic Asylum were submitted and adopted, and the Committee on Asylums was directed to invite proposals for erecting the additional structure, the Board and Committee reserving the right to reject any and all bids. The additional building will furnish 200 rooms and many needed facilities. One hundred and thirty thousand dollars have been appropriated for the enlargement. A petition from Coroners SIPPEL and GILCHREST for an increase of pay from $2-10 to $10 per inquest, was received and referred to the Committee on Salaries, with instructions to report the total receipts of Coroners from all sources and receipts of Coroners of other counties in the State. A special committee, consisting of Supervisors SCHOLES, HOWARD and WHITEHILL, was appointed to report a detailed account of the bonded indebtedness of Kings County, including the City of Brooklyn, on the 30th day of July last, together with such suggestions as may be called for. The meeting then adjourned. In discussing the subject it was stated that the indebtedness of the county does not exceed $3,000,000. After transacting some further unimportant business the Board adjourned.

SOLIDUS.—WILLIAM B. STIMSON, an unmarried man, aged 40 years, a copyist in a lawyer's office in William-street, New-York, was found

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL, AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, PARIS.

For letters of credit apply to Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

RACINE, KENOSHA, MILWAUKIE AND WATERTOWN BONDS

Bought by GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st. Western Securities of all varieties bought and sold.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES. ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

METROPOLITAN GAS. CITIZENS' GAS. NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TEL. STOCK WANTED. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1867:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	$7,322,015 75
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1867	2,838,109 71
Total amount of marine premiums	$10,160,125 46

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	$7,597,123 16
Losses paid during the same period	4,224,364 61
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,305,865 93

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock, City, Bank and other stocks	$6,864,485 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	2,175,450 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	210,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	252,414 82
Premium notes and bills receivable	3,232,453 27
Cash in bank	373,374 02
Total amount of assets	$13,108,177 11

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid.

A dividend of thirty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 7th of April next.

By order of the Board, J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.,
CHARLES DENNIS,	J. HENRY BURGY,
W. H. H. MOORE,	CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
HENRY COIT,	C. A. HAND,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	JAMES LOW,
LEWIS CURTIS,	B. J. HOWLAND,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	FLETCHER WESTRAY,
R. WARREN WESTON,	ROBT. B. MINTURN, Jr.,
ROYAL PHELPS,	GORDON W. BURNHAM,
CALEB BARSTOW,	FRED. CHAUNCEY,
A. P. PILLOT,	R. L. TAYLOR,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
DAVID LANE,	WILLIAM H. WEBB,
JAMES BRYCE,	PAUL SPOFFORD,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	SHEPPARD GANDY,
WM. STURGIS,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	CHARLES P. BURDETT,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,	ROBT. C. FERGUSSON.
DENNIS PERKINS,	

JOHN D. JONES, President. CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President. W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President. J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE INS. CO., No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES N. COBB,	PHILIP M. LYDIG,
JOHN Q. JONES,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
ROBERT RAY,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	GEORGE A. JONES,
SANFORD COBB,	WILLIAM H. GUION,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.	

At a subsequent meeting, SANFORD COBB was unanimously reelected President.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take action in the matter of leasing and purchasing by this Company the road of the Bellefontaine Railway Company; and also in the matter of leasing to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company the right to run its trains over the road of this Company between Cleveland and Berea, and certain other privileges upon the depot grounds of this Company. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1868.

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1868, FROM THE following named Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office, viz.: FIRST PREFERRED SINKING FUND. CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND. GENERAL FIRST MORTGAGE. APPLETON EXTENSION. GREEN BAY EXTENSION. GALENA AND CHICAGO FIRST MORTGAGE.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad Company's Ten Per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds will receive par and accrued interest thereon, by presenting the same to A. L. Pritchard, Treasurer Chicago and North Western Railway Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, on or before Feb. 1, 1868. Interest will cease on this issue of Bonds from and after Feb. 1, 1868.

H. W. BLODGETT, President C. and M. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, to be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered upon the books of the Company on the 15th day of January next. The transfer-books to be closed from the 15th day of January until the 5th day of February next. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE MILWAUKEE and Prairie du Chien Railway Company will be closed on the 22d inst. (preparatory to a dividend on the First and Second Preferred Shares, and an exchange of bonds by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for said shares, under the arrangement for sale of the former to the latter Company.) The bonds will be ready for exchange at time of payment of dividend on the 1st of February next. The books will be reopened Feb. 3. CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO., Jan. 27, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will close on Wednesday, January 29, at 3 P. M., at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., and reopen on Saturday, Feb. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., No. 26 Exchange-place. GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Sec'y.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) Telegraph Preferred Stock wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

CINCINNATI AND ZANESVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroad Company are requested to call on MORAN BROTHERS, No. 23 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	111⅝	111⅞	10-40 Coupon	104⅛	104⅜
Coupon, 1881	111⅝	111⅞	Gold	141	141⅛
5-20 Regist'd '62	108⅝	108⅞	June, 7.30	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	111⅛	111⅜	July, 7.30	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	109⅛	109⅜	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅛	117⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	109⅝	110	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅝	116⅞
5-20 C. '65 Jan & Jly	107⅝	107⅞	Sept., comp'ds. '65	116	116¼
5-20 Coupon, '67	107⅝	107⅞	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115⅝	116
10-40 Reg.	104	104⅛	U. S. 3 ⅌ c. Cer.	100⅛	100⅜

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

Collections.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Jan. 28, 1868, as follows: For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 05 DIFFERENCE. For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $1 15 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

W. B. SCOTT & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 44 PINE-ST.

Government Securities bought, sold and negotiated on commission at the Government Board.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.

Advertisements forwarded to all Newspapers. No advance charged on Publishers' prices. All leading Newspapers kept on file. Information as to Cost of Advertising furnished. All Orders receive careful attention. Inquiries by Mail answered promptly. Complete Printed Lists of Newspapers for sale. Special Lists prepared for Customers. Advertisements Written and Notices secured. Orders from Business Men especially solicited.

40 PARK ROW, N.Y.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILWAY CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT BONDS FOR SALE.

TOTAL ISSUE...... $2,310,000.

There Bonds are the first and only Mortgage on a completed railroad, 162 miles in length, running from Keokuk to Des Moines, the capital of Iowa. The balance of the entire issue, 269 Bonds of $1,000 each, are now offered on favorable terms.

The subscribers have sold over a million dollars of these Bonds at par to parties investing for estates and to capitalists. The principal of these Bonds can be registered payable to the holder.

GILMAN, SON & CO., No. 47 Exchange-place, New York.

SULLIVAN AND ERIE COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND, 7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS. Interest payable at American Exchange National Bank, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 80 CENTS. CAPITAL ($1,000,000 PAID IN)....$1,200,000.

Bonded debt $1,000,000, secured to John A. Stewart, Esq., Trustee, by mortgage upon the Company's entire road and property, including five thousand acres of coal land heavily covered with valuable timber, and upon which a twelve foot vein of superior Anthracite Coal is now being worked. For full particulars, send for pamphlet to the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 111 Broadway; or HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st., FINANCIAL AGENTS.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, SATURDAY, Feb. 1, 1868, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on MONDAY, Feb. 3, and the accepted bids will then be declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1868.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 167 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1868.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held Jan. 9, 1868, HENRY BEECKMAN, Esq., was elected President and E. ALLIGER was appointed Secretary pro tem.

At a subsequent meeting held Jan. 18, Mr. WILLIAM B. HOGDSDON was appointed Secretary to take effect Feb. 1, 1868. E. ALIGER, Secretary, pro tem.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.

The interest on the bonds and stocks of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1868, will be paid on that day by PETER B. SWEENY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILROAD CO., No. 26 Exchange-place.

THE COUPONS DUE ON THE FIRST OF February on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Western Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, less Government tax.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after the 1st February next, at the office of Robert Garrett & Sons, Baltimore, and hereafter the interest on both the First and Second Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the office of Robert Garrett & Sons.

(Signed,) SAMUEL B. KEYS, Financial Agent.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO., HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 22, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date, at the Fourth National Bank in New-York.

WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York.

These bonds under guarantees and a three-fold security, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. $40,000 to $50,000 for sale. Apply to WM. H. SANFORD, Cashier Central National Bank, New-York.

$5,000 WANTED—A VALUABLE PATENT will be given as security; increases in value daily; must have money; compelled to sell. J. A. S., Station H.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

PETER CUMMING, Acc't. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT. OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock. Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $4,540,850 07.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, Pres't. & S. CONSTANT, Vice-Prest.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO CUTTING-COUNTERS; also large lot merchandise counters. A. E. & G. G. DAY & Co., Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Leonard-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, No. 156 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Surplus Jan. 1, 1868	84,462 39
Losses unpaid	none.
Assets	$334,462 39

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on and after the 6th instant.

JAMES B. AMES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

21ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO., No 1 Montgomery-street, JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared their regular SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

On the 3d day of February, 1868, a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on full stock, and in proportion on part-paid stock, clear of tax, will be payable at their offices, in New-York and Philadelphia, to the stockholders of the above joint Companies on the books Jan. 15, 1868.

RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next.

By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 15, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, to stockholders registered in New-York. The transfer-books will close on the evening of 18th inst. and reopen on Feb. 3.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, No. 111 Liberty-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the full stock, and THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the scrip stock (free of Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Feb. 3, next.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 4th day of February next. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th February next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 31st inst. to 10th proximo inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the Berdan Firearms Company has been declared by the Directors payable Feb. 10, at the office of L. P. Morton & Co., No. 30 Broad-st. The books of the Company will be closed for transfers Feb. 3, and reopened on the 8th of February, 1868.

WALTER H. BURNS, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 20, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders free from Government tax, at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 5th proximo.

The transfer books will close on the 25th inst. and reopen on the 5th proximo. H. L. LANSING, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 180 CHATHAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

27TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of February next.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of February next.

Transfer book will be closed from 25th instant to 1st proximo. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has this day been declared, free from Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February.

The transfer books will remain closed until that day. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, known as CHARLES D. FREDRICKS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either party at the former place of business, No. 587 Broadway.

CHARLES D. FREDRICKS, HENRY A. AVERY, GEORGE PENABERT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1867.

The undersigned will hereafter continue the business of French picture and window glass, at No. 587 Broadway, under the firm of AVERY & PENABERT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1867. HENRY A. AVERY, GEORGE PENABERT.

CHARLES D. FREDRICKS has this day associated with him Mr. H. O'NEIL, and will continue the photographic business, (as conducted by him for the past twenty years,) under the firm name of CHARLES D. FREDRICKS & CO., at No. 587 Broadway.

CHARLES D. FREDRICKS, H. O'NEIL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the firm name of WHITTEMORE & MOTT, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, government securities and gold.

Office (until May 1) at No. 13 Broad-st.

E. P. WHITTEMORE, Member New-York Stock Exchange. WM. F. MOTT, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of SMITH & MYERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. RAWDON MYRES retiring. GAMALIEL G. SMITH alone will sign in liquidation.

GAMALIEL G. SMITH, F. RAWDON MYERS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1868.

GAMALIEL G. SMITH will continue the iron business at the same place, Nos. 342, 344 and 346 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of H. V. BUTLER & SON, for the purpose of transacting a paper commission business, and are at present located at No. 61 Chambers-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1868. H. V. BUTLER, H. V. BUTLER, Jr.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENEY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO give notice, that on the 3d day of January, A.D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABEL DAVIS, of Seneca Falls, in the County of Seneca, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that in pursuance of the 12th Section of the Bankrupt Act, an adjourned meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at S. G. Hadley's office, in the village of Watertown, before Sterling G. Hadley, Esq., Register, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BENJAMIN ASHLEY, Deputy U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Northern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN GAYLORD WELLS, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John Gaylord Wells, of New-York City, in the County of New-York in said district; and who has been, to wit: on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

ja29-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS SCHICK, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Julius Schick, of City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1868.

MEIER WEINSCHENK, Assignee of Julius Schick above-named, No. 215 Church-st., New-York City.

ja22-law3wW*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES M. ALBERTSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 22d day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of OLIVER WETMORE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN B. FULLER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, (once a partner with Benjamin Bennett,) who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM E. HAWKS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, (formerly of the firm of Hawks & Hurd,) who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANKLIN A. THURSTON and JAMES KYLE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estate of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 22d day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS STEWART, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., Room No. 3, in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats L. Morris, Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock noon.

BENAJAH DEACON, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

JAN. 29, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of IRVING N. SIMONS, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Irving N. Simons, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry W. Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1868.

ja29-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM W. LEGGETT, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Abraham W. Leggett, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 20th day of January, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

R. MOORE, Attorney for Bankrupt, No. 37 Wall-st.

ja22-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT L. CUMMING, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Robert L. Cumming, New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of February, A.D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, a Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 27th day of January, 1868.

ja29-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDGAR A. BRUSH, Bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edgar A. Brush, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 31st day of December, A. D. 1867.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

ja15-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 34.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHANIEL C. BISHOP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 1st day of November, 1867.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Nathaniel C. Bishop, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, No. 137 Broadway,

ja15-law-3wW* New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MATTHEW A. WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Matthew A. Williams, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

ja15-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC WYMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac Wyman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district; who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

ja15-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHEL W. FREDENBURG, Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Michel W. Fredenburg, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 14th day of January, A. D. 1868. ABEL HORTON, Assignee,

ja15-law3wW* No. 48 Murray-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of CHARLES GRAHAM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles Graham, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district; who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of December, 1867. ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,

ja22-law3wW* No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of HENRY EVESSON, Jr., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Evesson, Jr., of the City of New-York in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 21st day of January, A. D. 1868.

ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,

ja22-law3wW No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York City.

NO. 484.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALONZO R. PECK and WILLIAM H. PECK, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Alonzo R. Peck and William H. Peck, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York the 23d day of January, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

ja29-law3wW No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THE UNdersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of AARON N. COHEN, Jr., of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York the 15th day of January, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

ADOLPH L. SANGER, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 243 Broadway. ja22-law3wW*

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALBERT HAMILTON, 137 BROADWAY. MONEY TO LOAN—HOUSES FOR SALE. [illegible]

A WELL-LOCATED HOTEL ON THE Bowery, with fine bar and billiard saloons attached, for sale; terms easy; very cheap rent and long lease. Also, grocery, liquor, cigar and feed stores, oyster, dining and lager-beer saloons. H. COOLEY & CO., No. 27 New Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 41 West 36th-st., together with the furniture, which is very handsome, and but a short time in use. Apply to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No. 1,209 Broadway, before 12 o'clock, or at No. 11 Wall-st., after 2 P. M.

FORTY-FOURTH-ST., BETWEEN 6th-av. and Broadway—Fine, stylish, high-stoop, brown stone-house; complete order; for sale cheap; immediate possession. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

5TH-AVENUE—FOR SALE, THE FINE LARGE house, No. 233 5th-av., with stable and lot on 27th-st., contingent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FINE STORE IN WATER-ST., BEtween Coenties and Old slips, for sale; 23.6x60.9, four stories, good cellar. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 40 WEST 32d-st. Immediate possession. Apply between 10 and 12.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A FIRST-CLASS house and furniture in Pierrepont-st. for sale at $30,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscribers will sell the farm lately occupied by Chauncey Delavan, deceased, situated in the town of East Fishkill, 4 miles from Fishkill Village, near the line of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad. Said farm contains 145 acres in a fine state of cultivation, on which is a large two-story double house and fine outbuildings. The house is about 40 rods from the main road, with a lawn in front of 5 acres, with two reliable streams of water running through it. There are two good orchards on the premises. The place is a desirable one for a gentleman's residence, or for a practical farmer.

If not sold previous to Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1868, it will be sold at auction on that day at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

For further particulars apply to SAM'L A. HAYT, LEWIS H. WHITE, Executors.

FISHKILL VILLAGE, Dec. 26, 1867.

$3,000,000 REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN NEW JERSEY.—Col. J. A. MARTIN, General Real Estate, Life, Fire and Accident Insurance Agency, head office Rahway, N. J., offers for sale the above amount of real estate, containing every variety and condition of farms, from $1,000 to $50,000 per farm; all within from one to two hours or New-York City. Also, houses and lots in all the principal cities and towns in the State. Fifty houses for sale in Rahway, N. J., with twenty-one trains per day by New-Jersey Railroad; fifty to sixty minutes from New-York. J. A. MARTIN.

TO GENTLEMEN AND PRACTICAL FARMERS.—Genesee Valley—A large and valuable farm for sale; two miles from railroad station, adjoining the late Gen. Wadsworth's; 560 acres; wheat, clover-land and meadow, except 40 acres woodland; mansion, barns and outbuildings, large and convenient; cottage, and five smaller houses for hands on the property; climate healthful; on the whole, one of the most desirable farms in the State. For price and further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A first class residence with all the modern improvements in a most desirable location; large grounds, handsomely laid out and well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; the house was built for the occupancy of the owner, and no expense spared in its erection; terms easy. Apply to MULFORD & CRANE, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, WITH POSSESsion, a cottage house of nine rooms, on about one-quarter acre of ground, well filled with all kinds of fruit. Very desirable property for a gentleman doing business in the City. Price $3,500; $1,700 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of EDWIN P. WEED, No. 328 Broadway, or N. MEAD, Peekskill.

BERGEN POINT, N. J., 25 MINUTES FROM New-York by Central R. R. of New-Jersey.—A fine mansion for sale, fronting on river, containing 15 rooms; numerous and complete outbuildings; grounds comprise 4 acres, with great abundance of fruit and shade trees, and a large garden. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—SEVENTEEN HUNdred (1700) acres of first rate oak, hickory and cotton land, in a fine state of cultivation, 33 fine mules, 20 head of fine cattle, 60 hogs, cotton seed out of 260 bales of cotton. The buildings all in good condition. The whole is offered for $20,000 cash. For further particulars address J. M. COOPER, Albany, Ga.

FORT WASHINGTON—A GENTLEMAN owning and occupying a first-class furnished house, with large grounds attached, and with all the appurtenances of a first-class suburban residence, will exchange it for one or two years for a strictly first-class furnished house in a good neighborhood in the City. Apply only to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, new cottage at Eltingville, Staten Island, near depot and church and neighborhood of seashore; contains parlor, dining-room, kitchen and five bedrooms, with open attic; price $4,000; half on mortgage, if desired. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ATTRACTIVE HOME—27 ACRES, ONE hour by rail; also beautiful place on the water, 30 acres; will sell at a sacrifice. JAQUES, 208 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, NOT BELOW THE line of Flatbush-av., by a responsible tenant, (possession from 15th April to 1st May,) a three-story brick dwelling, with all modern improvements. Address E., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, stating location and terms.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

AN ELEGANT (FURNISHED) COUNTRY residence to be rented for one or two years, with 50 acres of very valuable land. The house is a three-story brick one, with all the modern improvements complete, and situated half a mile south of Geneva, N. Y., immediately on the shore of Seneca Lake. The grounds about the house are laid out and filled with shrubbery and flowers. There is a deer-park, spacious stables, boathouse, a bath-house, and an ice-house filled. A tenant-house, barn, &c., on the place. It was formerly the residence of Geo. E. Stone, banker, No. 50 Wall-st. Possession given April 1—or before if necessary. For particulars address GREENE SMITH, Geneva, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, ABOUT ONE hour from New-York, a most elegant country seat, situated on high ground, commanding one of the finest views of the Hudson; comprises about 50 acres; mansion very costly and elegant, about 50 feet square; outbuildings complete and commodious; price, with 50 acres, $140,000, or with 25 acres $100,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ALL THE UPPER PART OF NOS. 239 and 241 Hudson-st. for business purposes, or divided for offices; a good location, near the new Hudson River Railroad depot and the shipping. Inquire at TURNER'S bookstore on the premises.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED FLOORS ON Broadway; complete; gas, water and kitchen utensils; $50 a month; also two cottages, 7 rooms each, $30 a month. By H. WEST, tailor, Broadway between 51st and 52d-streets.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

TO LET—IN ELIZABETH, N. J., SEVERAL dwellings to rent, ranging from $600 to $1,600. Apply to MULFORD & CRANE, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND BEDROOMS to let, to gentlemen, in a German family, $5 a week, gas included. Inquire at 87 8th-st., (St. Mark's-place.)

BROADWAY STORES TO LET—NO. 817 and 819, corner of 12th-st.; can be extended in the rear or on 12th-st. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A LEASE OF A MANUFACTURing silverware establishment, consisting of a front house and two-story workshop in the rear, on the lot, together with engine and boiler, shafting and belting, pulleys, &c., with all the stamps, suitable for making spoons, forks and silver-ware of the most approved style; all in complete running order; worth $20,000; will be sold at a great sacrifice if applied for immediately. Apply to AARON HARDMAN, Real Estate Office, No. 135 Grand-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

LOST.—ON TUESDAY NIGHT, A POCKET-BOOK, containing about $200 in bills, some notes and valuable papers. The finder, by returning the notes and papers to the drug-store, *Herald* building, may retain the money and shall receive $30, and no questions asked.

$25 REWARD.—PAPERS LOST AT FIRE IN 39th-st., Saturday; parcel law papers; above reward for their return. W. A. CARTER, No. 114 West 40th-st., near 7th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUBBER HOUSES!

The Telescopic Cup Company are now prepared to execute orders for the celebrated "NILES' PATENT HARD RUBBER TUMBLERS." Orders should be addressed to JOHN B. BABCOCK, Treasurer, Boston.

REYNOLDS' SPECIFIC FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—This justly celebrated medicine continues to be held in the highest estimation by numerous gouty and rheumatic sufferers. The most agonizing pains are relieved in a few hours by a single dose, and a few repetitions restore the use of the limbs and leave the sufferer in perfect health. Sold in New-York by CARLE & STRONG, JOSEPH HORSEY'S SON, and S. NEWBY.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

GENUINE BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES and eye-glasses at the Optical Institute No. 1,[illegible] Broadway. H. W. BUSTER.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant woman, a situation as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is willing and obliging; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can furnish the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 254 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., basement door.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress, by the week or month; understands any kind of dressmaking; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's, or Grover & Baker's machines; is a Protestant, and has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 231 7th-av.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION by a thoroughly energetic American woman; understands marketing and baking; would be found an agreeable person to manage any position of trust, having great experience. Address Mrs. C. W., Station D, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN English Protestant woman; fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant; thoroughly understands the management of a nursery or young children; can give undoubted City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 642 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED Scotch Protestant, a situation as chambermaid in a private family; would do plain sewing, also clear starching and fluting if required; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 175 6th-av., near 12th-st.; ring second bell.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook; understands cookery in all its branches; is an excellent baker; would assist in coarse washing if required; has good City reference. Call at No. 349 West 4th-st., near 13th-st. and 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble widow, without any charge, as lady's maid; is perfectly capable; understands all kinds of sewing and hair-dressing; would go as nurse; has six years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 839 Broadway, Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY active Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of fancy cookery, and is a good baker; will be recommended by first-class families; at present in the City. Address, or call at No. 835 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE LAUNDRESS to take in washing and ironing to her house; clothes made up in the best style at a moderate rate; best of City reference. Call at No. 446 West 26th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse; one who understands her business thoroughly; can take charge of a baby from its infancy; best of City references. Can be seen for two days No. 159 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; best of City references; can be seen, or address for two days at No. 10 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A GOOD SITUATION for a young Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress, who has lived several years in her family and is thoroughly competent. Call before 1 o'clock at No. 427 West 21st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION in a private family, to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; is a Protestant. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY AN English woman, who understands French cooking in all its branches, pastry, creams, &c.; has good references. Address No. 119 West 29th-st., corner 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE A situation; can take care of an infant from its birth; five years reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 West 40th-st., over the coach-house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN, WHO is an excellent cook, in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 327 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as regular waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference given; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 144 West 30th-st., in front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidering; City reference given; country preferred. Can be seen at 233 East 45th-st., between 3d and 2d avs., top floor.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman a situation as nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth; has five years good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITuation as plain cook; is a good baker and an excellent washer and ironer, or would do general housework; no objection to the country; best of City reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to work by the day in a private family, with or without her own sewing-machine; would take family sewing at her own residence; cuts and fits all kinds of undergarments. Call at No. 594 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS competent person, as laundress; understands fluting; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse and can do plain sewing or hair dressing; first-class City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen till suited at No. 104 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can give twelve years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 427 30th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. (old No. 265.)

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS seamstress; can cut and fit; operates on a machine; or nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has the very best two years' reference from her last situation. At BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY OR CITY situations for a large number of recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WOMAN WHO IS a professed cook, engagements to go out by the day to cook dinners for parties or to cook suppers; is fully competent; has the best of reference; charges very moderate. Call at No. 267 Mulberry-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference given. Can be seen at No. 164 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook, washer, and ironer; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 Thompson-st., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; would assist in washing if required; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 195 1st-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as laundress; has two years and a half reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COMPETENT person, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of grown children, and sew; has the best of reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 115 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL WITH good recommendations a situation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork. Inquire at No. 1,434 Broadway, between 40th and 41st sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting; would assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference; no objection to the country. No. 434 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl as seamstress in a private family. Good City references. Call or address No. 88 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 805 3d-av., second floor, between 53d and 54th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as laundress or chambermaid and to assist with washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 East 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 31 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook who understands all its branches thoroughly. Can be seen for two days at No. 30 West 18th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as first-class cook; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 488 8th-av., Room No. 2.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO CAN cut, fit, and trim perfectly, to go out by the day in families. Call at, or address, No. 248 East 10th-st. for one week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, in a first-class family. Can operate on W. & W.'s sewing-machine. Call for two days at No. 10 East 27th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, PROTESTANT, not long in this country, a situation to do chamberwork or waiting, or to take care of a child. Can be seen until engaged at No. 23 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY A SITuation as housekeeper; the best of references given and required. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box 4,[illegible], General Post-office.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, CIVIL girl a situation to cook, wash and iron. Call or address COOK, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker a few more calls to go out by the day. No. 341 West 4th-st., near 13th-st. and 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND plain washing and ironing; best City references. Apply for two days at No. 111 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as cook in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 222 West 17th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN COOK A situation in a private family. Inquire at No. 56 Stanton-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to take care of a baby from its infancy. Call at No. 344 6th-av., up one pair of stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and laundress or plain cooking; good City reference. Call at 243 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or plain sewing; good reference. No. 243 1st-av.

A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR—WITH OR without Wheeler & Wilson machine; understands all kinds of family sewing, infants and boy's suits; work taken to the house; would engage by the day or week. Call at No. 230 9th-av.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PHOTOgrapher, a situation as operator, or to take charge of a gallery; has had large experience, and understands the business perfectly; can give the best of references as to capability, &c.; would prefer a position in this City. Address for a few days C. H. H., care of Anderson Brothers, Passaic, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; no children; has a thorough practical knowledge of gardening in all its branches; has had many years' experience in this country. Can give the best of references. Call on or address M. W., at Wm. Elting & Co.'s seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man, as coachman and groom; can give the best of City reference; has long experience in the care of horses, and will be willing and obliging; would go a short distance in the country. Address for two days, W. G., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class man; understands his business thoroughly; a good City driver; willing and obliging; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 8 West 19th-st., stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single young man, who is a good groom and careful City driver; has no objection to go in the country. Good City reference given. Address J. S., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener; has long experience in care of horses and care of greenhouse and grapery; best City references as coachman, faithful and capable man. Address, for three days, B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man; perfectly understands the business; will be found obliging; has first-class City reference. Call or address JAMES, private stable, No. 121 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a German; has many years experience; is willing and industrious, and has good references. Address F. T., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH A fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse. Mother and babies can be seen for three days by applying at the fancy-store No. 505 2d-av., corner 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family by an obliging, very active civil man, with the very best City reference. Address E. M., No. 1,235 or 913 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man; understands gardening in all its branches. Address GARDENER, No. 448 Cherry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS WAITER, BY A single man; can produce the best City references. Address MAC, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT, WITHOUT having to invest capital, can be secured by men of good address, by acting as traveling State and local Agents for a first-class Life Insurance Company. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 5,428, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR ENGLISH nurse to take charge of an infant and a child of three years; the best references will be required; residence six miles from town. Apply at No. 1 East 42d-st., on Wednesday, from 10½ to 12.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR ENGLISH waitress who thoroughly understands her business; the best references will be required; residence six miles from town. Apply at No. 1 East 42d-st., from 10½ to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ACT AS SALESman in a wholesale millinery goods house; one having knowledge of the business required. Address, with reference, Box No. 86, Station A.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO general housework in a private family. Call at second house above 5th-av., in 18th-st., right-hand side going up, Brooklyn.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., near 25th-st., three servants in a first-class private family in the City; a good cook; also, a laundress and good seamstress and nurse and waitress.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY a capable young woman as waitress and to assist to wash and iron; good City references required. Apply at No. 30 West 11th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order, NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM B. ASTOR against EMELINE MEREY, Eliza Altenhain, John Sedgwick, assignee of Eliza Altenhain in bankruptcy, Eliza C. Hill and Charles F. Hill, her husband, Waldo Hutchins, Charles H. Bertrand, Ludwig Sachs, Jacob Burge, Jr., Elizabeth Van Santon and Joseph Mason.—(Summons for relief.)—To the said defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 48 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Nov. 21, 1867. HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Take notice that the complaint referred to in the foregoing summons was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York Nov. 25.

ja8-law6wW* HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

DRY GOODS

CLOAKS.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS, At BRODIE'S, No. 309 Canal-st., And BRODIE'S, No. 31 Union-square. The balance of these splendid stocks now selling off MUCH BELOW COST.

N. B.—The basement and upper part of No. 31 Union-square to let.

COVERING FOR THE FEET.

LADIES' WINTER BOOTS, $3, $3 50 and $4. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, Between 11th and 12th sts.

MISSES' KID GLOVES,

All colors and sizes, now opening. Ladies' opera kids from $1; the best $1 25 kids in the City; Jouvin's best, and the seamless kid; also mitts, gaiters, hoods and scarfs, cloth gloves, merino underwear, &c., &c., at reduced prices. At ELGER'S, Nos. [illegible] and 883 Broadway, east side.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A LIGHTHALL PATENT CONdenser, from steamer Ericsson, nearly new, used but six times, capacity of 1,200 gallons per day; cost $1,000; will be sold for $250. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM HOISTING ENGINE ON Pier No. 6 North River. Apply to HENRY SIMPSON, No. 51 West-st.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SUITE OF THREE ROOMS TO LET, with or without board, for single gentlemen or family; Murray-hill, Lexington-av., near 35th-st.; convenient to 4th-av. cars; will be let reasonably for three months. Address Box No. 1,700 Post-office.

ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING A NICEly-furnished room in a private family, without boarders or lodgers, one block from Broadway, between Union and Madison squares, may address W. M., Box No. 2,675.

NO. 19 ST. MARK'S-PLACE—TO LET—A neatly-furnished large front room and hall bedroom, together or separate, on second floor; also, a large front room on third floor, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, with board. Terms moderate.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON 5th and Madison-av., with board.—Parties desiring board or boarders in first-class locations, apply at Everett Library, No. 71 West 34th-st.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY ARE desirous of letting a handsomely furnished front room, with bath attached; first-class in every particular. No. 112 East 17th-st.

TWO MEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board and neatly-furnished room at No. 140 Warren-st., Jersey City, only five minutes' walk from the ferry. Terms reasonable.

A SMALL EXTENSION ROOM ON SECOND floor, with fire, to let, with board, to one or two gentlemen; also two large rooms on first and third floors. No. 52 West 15th-st.

TO LET—TWO NICE FURNISHED ROOMS, ON second floor, at $13 per week, very cheap, at No. 107 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., opposite hotel. Inquire for a few days.

BOARD NEAR THE COOPER INSTITUTE.—Large rooms with good board for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate. No. 73 7th-st.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR WELL furnished to let to gentlemen without board, at No. 13 East 16th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

FRONT ROOMS, ON SECOND STORY, with first-class board, on Madison-square. Address H. U., Box No. 163 Post-office.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS with board, may be had at reasonable rates at No. 108 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board at Lafayette. Address S. B., Box No. 88, Bergen Post-office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SMALL ROOM; BATH, gas, and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 126 2d-av.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen only. Apply at No. 117 East 12th-st.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST.—A FRONT PARlor and bedroom; also a large front room with board.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
COLORADO (new)..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. —
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT....SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 21
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $150; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $155; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
ALEPPO..........Jan. 29
TARIFA..........Feb. 12
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

PASSENGERS PER AUSTRALASIAN are requested to be on board, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, by 8½ o'clock THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, 29th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 5.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 15.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Feb. 29.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 14.
The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
FRANCE, GRACE..........SATURDAY, Feb. 1
ERIN, FORBES..........SATURDAY, Feb. 8
VIRGINIA, PROWSE..........SATURDAY, Feb. 15
HELVETIA, CUTTING..........SATURDAY, Feb. 22
Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.
ETNA (via Halifax)..........MONDAY....Jan. 27
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY....Feb. 1
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY....Feb. 8
CITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax)..TUESDAY....Feb. 11
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY....Feb. 15
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin....$100 Steerage....$30
To London....105 To London....35
To Paris....115 To Paris....45
Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Feb. 8.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
SIBERIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
PALMYRA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 4
Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 1.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, via Nassau, Jan. 30.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Feb. 6.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Feb. 13.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. R. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—UNITED States mail steamship GEORGIA, DRAKEN, master, will sail as above from Pier No. 2 East River, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 30.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 6.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Feb. 1
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves SATURDAY, Feb. 8
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—FRIDAYS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Jan. 31.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Feb. 7,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Feb. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua,
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship ARAGO, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN.
MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freight received until Friday at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-st.
To ensure shipment, freight must be sent down early.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Regular line—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior.
Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

OFFICE OF PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, CHARLESTON LINE, No. 13 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1868.
MERCHANTS' DISPATCH LINE FOR BALTIMORE, MD.—Steamship PROMETHEUS, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, will positively sail as above from Pier No. 4 North River, SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M. Goods forwarded with dispatch and free of commission. For freight apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD,
No. 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
CORTEZ, SATURDAY, Feb. 8.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:30 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:22 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
THE STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE
Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS, which will make their trips in the usual time.
GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.
REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE.
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL H. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!—SLEIGH-BELLS, &c., cheap, cheap, cheap, cheap, cheap, cheap, cheap; $1, $1, $2, $2, $4, $4, $24, $24, $40, $40, $100. Carriages; several second-hand at CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, Broadway near Bleecker-st.

ARMY HORSE BLANKETS, NEW, $2; Government wagons; new and second-hand; McClellan saddles; mule collars; harness, tents, wagon-truck; horse-covers; Army clothing. W. A. CARTER, No. 32 Courtland, near Greenwich.

FOR SALE—A FINE SLEIGH, MADE BY Goold; will seat four persons; also a bay horse, 15½ hands high; price $150. Apply at No. 138 East 13th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.
Lost or stolen, a POCKET-BOOK, containing two notes drawn by E. Sammis, Treasurer of Elizabeth Steam-mill Manufacturing Company, to order of J. E. Vagelay, and indorsed by him for about $1,300 each, payable at National State Bank, Elizabeth, N. J.
Also, United States Treasury check No. 264, for $751 66, dated Jan. 23, 1868.
All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. The above reward will be paid for its return to the subscriber.
S. H. TOWNLEY, office A. G. Crane, 59 William-st.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Jan. 15, 1868.
Will be sold at public auction at the clothing warehouse (hospital grounds,) in this city, on MONDAY, the 3d day of February next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of army clothing and equipage:
27,007 great coats, infantry,
28,491 great coats, mounted
14,229 trowsers, footman's,
473 trowsers, mounted,
14,265 shirts, woolen,
365 drawers,
41,043 sack coats, unlined
1,710 sack coats, lined
3,124 uniform coats,
11,655 uniform jackets,
19,679 pairs stockings,
110 woolen blankets
17,457 pairs brogans,
2,775 pairs bootees, machine-sewed,
258 pairs bootees, pegged,
23 pairs boots,
1,340 knapsacks,
1,294 haversacks,
1,039 canteens,
902 pairs mittens,
1,387 metallic scales,
30 common tents,
15 wall tents,
23 wall tent-flies,
2 hospital tents,
15 hospital tent-flies,
7 sibley tents,
657 sets tent-poles,
938 cap covers,
236 hats,
2,544 forage caps,
7,500 hat eagles.
Also various other articles of clothing and equipage.
Samples can be seen at the depot within five days of sale, and catalogues will be furnished.
Terms: Cash in Government funds.
By order of the Quartermaster-General,
G. A. HULL,
Capt. and M. S. K., U. S. A.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1868.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington sts., in New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 30th of January, 1868, the following-named articles of clothing and equipage:

161 shelter tents.	161 frock-coats, infantry.
65 common tents.	97 frock-coats, musicians.
10 wall tents.	460 blouses.
2 Hospital tents.	194 jackets, assorted.
1 Sibley tent.	53 stable frocks.
100 forage caps.	109 pairs bootees.
314 knapsacks.	349 ponchos.
395 rubber blankets.	5,791 hat cords.
16 wool blankets.	4,234 yards lace.
44 bedsacks.	26 drum heads.
40 picks.	116 Sibley tent stoves.

Also, various other articles in small quantities.
Terms cash, in Government funds, ten per cent. down. Purchases to be removed within five days from date of sale.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE, SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF WHITE GOODS, LACES, &c., ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29, At 10½ o'clock,
At our Auction Rooms, No. 132 Church-st.
This sale consists of the soundest portion of the stock saved from the late fire on the premises of Messrs. A. BLUM & CO., and will be found to contain full assortments of desirable goods that are seldom seen at auction.
Catalogues and goods ready on morning of sale.

58TH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock M.
40,000 TONS OF COAL,
from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, New-Jersey, during the month of February, 1868. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

AUCTION NOTICE.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.
RUDDEROW, JONES & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 301 Broadway, by order of Abel Horton, Esq., assignee in bankruptcy of M. W. Fredenburg, all the stock, Cloths, Doeskins, Canvas, Cassimeres, Linens, Farmer's Satins, Linings, Cottons, and Woolens contained in said store No. 301 Broadway. Also, one Iron Safe; also, counters and fixtures, &c., &c.
Terms cash on the day of sale.
Catalogues and goods ready for examination on the morning of sale.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND BOOTEES.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 13, 1868.
Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1868, the following surplus stock of army boots and bootees, viz.:
2,684 pairs machine-sewed boots, and
175,000 pairs machine-sewed bootees.
Sale will commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
Any information relative to the above will be furnished on application at this office, either personally or by letter. F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF 215 LOTS ON BOULEVARD BROADWAY, 8TH, 9TH AND 10TH AVS., 87TH, 88TH AND 89TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, five entire blocks of ground on Central Park and the new Boulevard, and on and between 87th and 89th sts.; being part of the property of Martin Zborowski, Esq.
This land is on the highest and best grade around Central Park, and in the most improving part of the City. The sale will be positive.
TERMS—Ten per cent. on day of sale; two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years; balance March 1. Maps can be had on application to the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or to Gouverneur M. Ogden, Esq., No. 187 Fulton-st.

WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers.
HANDSOME FURNITURE BY BROOKS AND ROUX.—WYCKOFF & LITTLE, auctioneers, will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at the brown-stone dwelling No. 63 First-place, Brooklyn, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the house. Consisting of elegant suites of rosewood and black walnut chamber and parlor furniture, Axminster and velvet carpets, marble statuary, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood bookcases, two elegant etageres, library and dining-room furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, crockery, mantel ornaments, &c., &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues ready at the office of the auctioneers, No. 151 Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867. dec27-law6mW

AUCTION SALES.

BOOK-TRADE SALESROOMS,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-sts.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. Consignments solicited. Libraries catalogued and sold.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7 o'clock, Sale of choice collection of Books, also over one hundred Varieties of
IMPORTED VALENTINES.
Just received from Europe; some very elegant.
GREAT SALE OF PAINTINGS,
BY LEAVITT, STREBEIGH, & CO.,
JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer,
At the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 4 and 5, at 7½ o'clock.
A very large and choice collection of original and modern Oil Paintings, comprising choice efforts of favorite American and European Artists, many of which have never before been exhibited in this City; also, a number of choice Water Colors, and a very beautiful collection of Marble and Terra Cotta Statuary, suitable for the drawing-room, new and but recently received from Europe. The whole numbering over two hundred, and is one of the largest and most attractive collections put before the public in some time.
The above on view, free, day and evening until 10 o'clock P. M.
AMERICAN ARTISTS:
Leutze, Nehlig, W. U. Brown,
Bispham, Irving, Rossiter,
Fagnani Hardenbrook, Farrer,
Wydeveld, Brevoort, Washington,
&c., &c.
FOREIGN ARTISTS:
A. Lieu, Lining, W. Koekoek,
M. A. Koekoek, Ed. Young, Kruseman,
Severdonck, Maes, Smets,
Couturier, J. Hubner, Vaarberg,
And very many others. The Pictures are elegantly framed, &c.
On view Day and Evening.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
BY JAMES COLE'S SON.
Bankrupt property at Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburgh,) and at Bridgeport, Conn., by order of the United States Court, under the direction of Chas. Jones, Esq., assignee. The sale will commence on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, lately belonging to the American Waterproof Cloth Company, situate on 9th and 10th sts., near North 2d-st., Williamsburgh. These premises consist of about 12 lots and eight brick and two frame factory buildings, together with machinery, engines, boilers, manufactured and raw material, &c.
The sales will be continued on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises lately belonging to the same Company, situate in the City of Bridgeport, Conn., on Main and Water sts., and on South-av., which consist of about two acres of land and large factory buildings, together with steam engines, boilers, new and old machinery, dyes, drugs and acids, manufactured goods, old iron, &c.
Catalogues are now ready at the office of Chas. Jones, Esq., Assignee, No. 141 Montague-st., Brooklyn, or F. C. Nye, Esq., Attorney, No. 229 Broadway, New-York, or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
At the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 7½ o'clock:
Contributors' sale of fine OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS, by favorite American and foreign artists, many of which are very valuable and desirable, embracing the works of
Kuwasseg, A. F. Tait,
J. R. Brevoort, F. Rondel,
G. D. Brewerton, Wm. Craig,
E. D. Lewis, Geo. G. Fish,
F. Apelli, R. W. Hubbard and others.
Will be on exhibition, free, on and after Tuesday, Jan. 28, day and evening.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.
THIS DAY (Wednesday,) Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 3 East River:
3,550 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges
1,520 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Joshua and Mary*, from Palermo.

JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, FEB. 4, 1868, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the New City Salesroom, No. 3 Court-st., Brooklyn, GREAT and POSITIVE SALE of 200 CHOICE and VALUABLE LOTS, finely located, (opposite and near first-class improvements,) on Atlantic (Boulevard) avenue, Pacific, Dean and other leading streets and avenues, as follows:
ATLANTIC (BOULEVARD) AV., N. S., entire front, between Hudson and Albany avs.; 35 lots.
ATLANTIC-AV., S. W. corner Albany-av.; 7 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., N. W. corner of Albany-av.; 7 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., S. W. corner of Albany-av.; 16 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., S. E. corner of Hudson-av.; 10 lots.
DEAN-ST., N. E. corner of Hudson-av.; 16 lots.
DEAN-ST., N. W. corner of Albany-av.; 10 lots.
HART-ST., S. S., 215 ft. w. of Broadway; 11 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., S. S., 355 feet e. of Utica-av.; 11 lots.
DEAN-ST., N. S., 355 feet e. of Utica-av.; 6 lots.
HANCOCK-ST., N. S., near Broadway; 12 lots.
JEFFERSON-ST., S. S., near Broadway; 12 lots.
CLASSON-AV., W. S., 110 feet n. of Layfayette-av.; 6 lots.
Terms liberal. Maps at the Office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE WAVERLEY-PLACE PROPERTY AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway:
WAVERLEY-PLACE—The valuable two four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 28 and 29 Waverley-place, northeast corner of Macdougal-street, 27 and 28 feet wide by 125 feet deep; two fine brick stables in the rear, all in first-rate order. Both houses can be leased together, if desired, for a large annual rent. One-half on mortgage. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, CORNER OF DIVISION AND ELDRIDGE STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
DIVISION-ST.—The three lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the northwesterly corner of Division and Eldridge sts., and known as Nos. 82, 84 and 86 Division-st. On No. 86, the corner lot, is a substantially-built three-story brick house and store; on Nos. 82 and 84 are two-story frame buildings, with stores on first floor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks, full width, in Leonard-street, from Church to Hudson-street.
2. For building sewer in Fifty-first-street, between Seventh and Ninth avenues, with branch in Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.
3. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from south side of Morton-street to Pier number fifty.
4. For building sewers in Rose-street, between Frankfort and Duane, and in Cherry-street, between James and Jefferson.
5. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in West and intersecting streets from Chambers to Canal-street.
6. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Washington-street, from Reade to Hoboken-street.
7. For paving Nassau-street, from Cedar to Spruce, with Nicolson pavement.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1. North side of Leonard-street, between West Broadway and Church
2. Both sides of Fifty-first-street, between the Seventh and Ninth avenues; also, both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.
3. Two lots on the southeast corner of West and Morton streets, running one hundred and twenty-six feet on West-street, and running one hundred and sixty-one feet on Morton-street.
4. Both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Frankfort streets; also, both sides of Cherry-street, between James-street or James-slip, and Oliver-street, Oliver-street and Catharine, Market-street or Market-slip, and Pike-street or Pike-slip, and Pelham-street and Jefferson.
5. All the lots lying between Chambers, West, Canal and Washington streets, including both sides of the intersecting streets.
6. Both sides of Washington-street, from Reade to Hoboken-street.
7. Both sides of Nassau-street, from Cedar to Spruce-street, to the extent of half of the block on the intersecting streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT. }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 13, 1868.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of Samuel W. Reynolds, late of the town of Greenburgh, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at the office of Prichard, Choate & Smith, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York City, on or before the 10th day of May, A. D. 1868.
Dated this 4th day of November, A. D. 1867.
N16aw6mW* DUNCAN SMITH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HASLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, E. D., deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence No. 13, South 6th-st., in the City Brooklyn, E. D., on or before the 1st day of June next.
Dated this 16th day of November, A. D. 1867.
n.20-law6mW* SOLOMON MAHLER, Executor.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD-TABLE BEDS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and Shelving of all kinds.
Marbleized Slabs,
For Piers, Tables, Bureaus, What-Nots, &c.
WAINSCOTING FOR ROOMS AND HALLS,
Roofing Slate—Purple, Green and Variegated.
The Trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y., or No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTLES—350 MANTLES ON hand, of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next sixty days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantle Warerooms, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS— Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

DENTISTRY.

A SET OF TEETH ON IODIZED RUBBER.—We use nothing in the shape of rubber but that which is iodized. This is the purest and best rubber ever made. Dentists can all be supplied now, as we are ready to fill orders to the extent of one hundred ovens daily. A full office right for $50 guarantees the use of it for seventeen years. Specimens at the dental depots. For rights and apparatus, for the present apply at the office of the New-York Dental Rubber Company, Nos. 264 and 274 6th-av., New-York.
NEWBROUGH & FAGAN.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BALDWIN & CO..........Directors
IMMENSE SENSATION AND SUCCESS.
THE ASTOUNDING
JAPANESE COMPANY OF HAH-YAH-TA-KEE
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Jan. 29,
AND EVERY EVENING EXCEPT THURSDAY.
GALA MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY.
THE WONDERFUL GIRL,
THE TWO BOYS
AND MRS. HAH-YAH-TA-KEE,
In the Entertainment called the
DANGERS AND TRIALS OF LOVE.
TO-MORROW EVENING at the Brooklyn Academy.
Admission $1. Secured seats $1 50; at the Academy; Cochrane's, No. 895, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,
23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
Last week but one of the distinguished
LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JAN. 29, at 8.
second appearance of the favorite Tenor,
SIGNOR P. BRIGNOLI
as FERNANDO in Donizetti's grand opera,
LA FAVORITA.
MISS PHILLIPS, BRIGNOLI,
ORLANDINI, SUSINI.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Sig. NICOLAO.
TO-MORROW EVENING, Jan. 30,
MME. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
in her unsurpassed impersonation of
LUCRETIA BORGIA.
FRIDAY EVENING—RIGOLETTA.
SATURDAY—Fourth Grand Matinee—MARTHA.
Admission to Matinee—all parts of the House—$1.
Tickets for the Matinee can now be purchased at the box-office of Pike's Opera House; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.
Scale of Prices—Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; private boxes, $12 and $20; family circle, (entrance on 24th-st.,) 75 cents.
Seats for either opera night this week can now be had at the regular ticket offices as above.
On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4—Brooklyn.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director.
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 30,
On which occasion the highly celebrated work
BY VICTOR HUGO,
in five acts,
HERNANI.
SECOND TIME, with new scenery, elegant costumes and appointments, that the distinguished work may be given with the utmost effect by the French artists of this establishment.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 1,
LES DIABLES ROSES.
FRENCH DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The Theatre to be let for the other nights. Apply at the box-office.

STEINWAY HALL.
L. F. HARRISON..........Director
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 31,
FIRST GRAND OPERATIC AND ENGLISH BALLAD CONCERT,
By the celebrated Richings English Opera Troupe.
Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS,
Mrs. E. SEGUIN,
Mr. W. CASTLE,
Mr. P. BERNARD,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Mr. E. SEGUIN.
Mr. DEITRICH..........Conductor.
Together with the following eminent instrumentalists:
Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER..........The Great Pianist
Mr. CARL ROSA..........Violinist
Mr. JAMES CAULFIELD..........Organist
Mr. G. H. COLBY..........Conductor
Tickets $1: reserved seats 50 cents extra, the sale of which will commence on Tuesday morning.

STEINWAY HALL.
The great success attending the first grand performance of Bristow's Oratorio of
DANIEL,
together with the many requests for its repetition, induces Mr. Harrison to announce the second performance for
THURSDAY, JAN. 30,
with the following eminent artists:
MISS MARIA BRAINARD,
MISS CHARLOTTE V. HUTCHINGS,
MR. W. J. HILL,
MR. J. R. THOMAS,
MR. H. TROST,
MR. GEO. C. DEYO,
MR. GEO. B. EDDY.
MR. JOHN P. MORGAN..........Organist.
MR. G. W. COLBY..........Pianist.
MR. G. F. BRISTOW..........Conductor.
Theo. Thomas' full orchestra, and grand chorus of the
MENDELSSOHN UNION.
Tickets, $1; Reserved seats, 50c. extra, the sale of which will commence this morning.

EVENINGS WITH ENGLISH LITERATURE.
MR. CHARLES EYTINGE
will, on
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 8 o'clock,
give a reading at
STEINWAY HALL.
1st Part—Shakespeare. Scott.
2d Part—Dickens—Selections from "David Copperfield."
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
Grand Choral Symphony, Beethoven. Harmonic Society of 250, and Philharmonic Society of 100 performers. Also Concerto by the eminent Pianist, Mr. S. B. Mills, SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Academy of Music.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

HEBREW CHARITY BALL
in aid of the
HEBREW RELIEF SOCIETY,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1868.
TICKETS FIVE DOLLARS,
(Admitting gentleman and lady.)
EXTRA LADY'S TICKET, TWO DOLLARS.
Can be obtained from either of the members of the Committee, or from the officers:
EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman, No. 23 William-st.
JACOB L. SEIXAS, Treasurer, Nos. 31 and 33 Walker-st.
LAURENS JOSEPH, Chairman Executive Committee, No. 26 Broad-st.
PROSCENIUM AND PRIVATE BOXES
can be obtained at
MITCHELL & SEIXAS', No. 911 Broadway.
MANAGERS—Hon. John T. Hoffman, Hon. Jas. Brooks, Hon. Richard O'Gorman, Oswald Ottendorfer, Le Grand Lockwood, Gershon N. Herman, Hon. Clarence A. Seward, Hon. Albert Cardozo, Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Hon. Richard B. Connolly, Hon. Richard Schell, Hon. John M. Barbour, Hon. Douglas Taylor, and others.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Morrison, Gottlieb Rosenblatt, H. Herrnstein, John M. Lawrence, Abram H. Seixas, H. Herrnstein, B. F. Peixotto, Leopold Bamberger, Joseph I. Andrews, P. J. Joachimsen, D. S. Cohen, R. Peixotto, S. Seixas.

GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF the German Ladies' Society for Widows and Orphans at Steinway Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, with the kind assistance of the following eminent artists: Miss Alide Topp, Pianiste; Miss Jennie Landesmann, Contralto; Mr. Wenzel Kopta, Violinist; Mr. Fr. Steins, Baritone; Mr. Geo. W. Morgan, Organist, and Mr. Colby, Accompanist.
Admission $1. Tickets to be had at the principal music and book stores, and at Steinway Hall.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FEW LAST FAREWELL READINGS in America will take place in New-York in the month of April. The dates will be advertised shortly.

PROPOSALS.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.
NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1868.
Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 7th day of February, 1868, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of fresh beef and 200,000 pounds of fresh vegetables at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and station, as required.
The beef and vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound: the beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.
Bonds with approved security will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.
Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by Act of Congress.
The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.
It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full, at the option of the Department. J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

BURLINGTON BREAKWATER.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 23, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until the 20th of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following timber, viz.:
115,000 linear (or cubic) feet of Hemlock timber, 12 inches square, in sticks not less than 32 feet in length.
33,000 linear (or cubic) feet of White Pine timber, 12 inches square, in sticks not less than 30 feet in length.
25,000 feet, b. m., of 3-inch Hemlock Plank.
14,000 feet, b. m., of 3-inch White Pine Plank.
8,500 Treenails (elm or oak) 2 feet long and 2 inches in diameter.
Pine, Spruce or Ash timber may be delivered in lieu of all or part of the first item of this bill. The whole must be delivered at Burlington, Vt., before the 1st of July, 1868, and at least one-third as soon as navigation opens on Lake Champlain. It must be of the best quality, perfectly straight, of the exact specified dimensions throughout. No other will be received. The prices named must cover all expense of delivery and preparing for inspection, &c., at such points as may be required. The proposals to be made in duplicate, guaranteed, and in accordance with the prescribed forms, which may be obtained upon application at this office.
The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.
J. W. BARLOW,
Capt. of Engineers, Bvt. Lt.-Col. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house on the lots of ground known as Nos. 35, 37 and 39 Roosevelt-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Building and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," Proposals for Painting."
"Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
MORRIS FRIEDSAM,
WM. KENNEDY,
EDWARD SWEENEY,
THOMAS DRISCOLL,
A. J. FULLERTON,
Board of Trustees Fourth Ward.
DATED Jan. 22, 1868.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know; lucky numbers, diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Second week of Watts Phillips, Esq.'s successful sensation drama of
NOBODY'S SON.
Every Afternoon and Evening at 2¼ and 7¼ P. M.
BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS.
RARE WILD ANIMALS.
Living Giraffe, White or Polar Bear, Pair of Bactrian Camels, Young Gnu or Horned Horse, Pair of African Hyenas, Porcupines, &c.
FOUR BABY LIONS.
Tom Thumb, Elephant Hannibal, Jr.; Infant Female Esau, Beautiful Tropical Fish, Circassian Girls, Zalumma Agra and Zobeide Luti, Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, Sea Leopards, &c.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense
MENAGERIE.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
The Management, gratified at the success of
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER,
A TRIUMPHANT SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
announce its representation
EVERY NIGHT.
This piece, from the joint pens of
FULTON & MAEDER,
POSSESSES MORE EXCITING SITUATIONS,
FINER GRAPHIC EFFECTS,
than any dramatization now on the stage.
MISS MARY MITCHELL
IN THREE CHARACTERS,
all powerful and effective.
J. W. ALBAUGH, IN TWO.
MAEDER, THE AUTHOR, IN ONE.
SCENERY BY J. R. AYRES.
THE GAMBLING HOUSE.
"FARO DEALT OF THE SQUARE."
KENO AND ROULETTE.
VIEWS OF LONDON.
A PLAY REPLETE WITH FORCE.
Box book for reserved seats open daily.
PLACES CAN BE SECURED FOR A WEEK'S ADVANCE.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER MATINEE, WEDNESDAY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
First week of the
NEW EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME
entitled
DON QUIXOTE,
OR THE
KNIGHT OF THE SORROWFUL FIGURE!
The performances will commence with
A SUPERB EXPOSITION OF
EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS,
introducing
ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
attached to the great New-York Circus Troupe.
Admission, 50 cts.; children under ten, 25 cts.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

A HALL TO LET—NO. 25 HUDSON-ST., suitable for a City Mission, Sabbath-school or meeting-place of some society, with entire fixtures for sale. Inquire third floor.

MEETINGS.

BOOKBINDERS ARE REQUESTED TO meet at Mozart Hall, No. 814 Broadway, THIS EVENING, at 8½ o'clock, to organize an Association to aid the widows, children or heirs of deceased members. Every shop should be represented.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—JENNYS & SON, MANUfacturers, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. This firm make the finest and cheapest instrument in this City. Second-hand pianos at bargains.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW AND second-hand grand square and upright pianos to let and sold on instalments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD OFFERS LESsons to advanced pupils; singing, harp, pianoforte. Residence No. 64 West 32d-st.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or col[l]e[ge]. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.
A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.
DEPARTMENT OF ART.
The opening exercises of this Department will be held in the College Chapel, on FRIDAY, Jan. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M. Classes will be arranged on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 3 and 4, prior to the commencement of the Second Semi-annual Term on Feb. 5.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
The second semi-annual term of this College begins on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5. Applications for information, or for admission to either of the classes, may be made to the President at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.
The classes in drawing and painting are taught by Mr. W. F. De Haas.
REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
FOR THE CAREFUL
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

N. A. LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, 170th-st. French, language of the School. Courses in modern languages and sciences. Circulars Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau—
For supplying Schools with Teachers;
For representing Teachers who want positions;
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All Teachers should have the "Application Form."
All Employers of Teachers should have "Amer. Educational Monthly" and "Teachers' Bulletin."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st., N. Y.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS— AT "HILLSIDE," NORWALK, CONN.—Home comforts, constant care and thorough instruction. Pupils received at any time. Can remain during vacations if desired. For circulars address Dr. J. C. FITCH, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. A French and English Church School for ladies, generously sustained and moderately expensive; the next session opens on the 29th of January. For the prospectus address the Rector.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st.—Primary, commercial, scientific and classical departments. Preparation to college, military, navy and mining schools.
Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—FOR THE most thorough, extensive and accomplished education of young ladies, at a moderate cost. Next session begins Feb. 6. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Lycoming Company, Pennsylvania. $200 per year. A home for good boys, and thorough in discipline and instructions. For catalogue address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGlish boarding school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York. The second session begins Feb. 3.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City, location healthful; teaching thorough. Principal O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

GOLDEN-HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 252 5th-av., corner 29th-st.

SCHOOL FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN at No. 20 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG PARISIAN OF HIGH EDUCATION would like to teach the French language; method simple and rapid; lessons strictly private to ladies and gentlemen, at their or his residence; few hours can be consecrated to schools. Address G. L. F., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY OF several years' experience as teacher of English branches, Latin, French and drawing; best of references given. Apply to or address TEACHER, care of Rev. W. N. Cleveland, No. 86 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED AND refined lady, who is especially qualified to take charge of the primary department in a school. Address INSTITUTE, Station G, New-York City.

A VISITING GOVERNESS, COMPETENT to instruct in the English branches, desires a few more pupils or an engagement for the afternoon hours in a school. Address GOVERNESS, 259 West 22d-st.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ALL THE branches of a liberal, practical and classical education, either in classes or separately, by the hour.
C. W. CLIFTON, A. M., No. 1,193 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7:30 AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 11 O'CLOCK.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, 1868,
will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
in Prologue and four acts, by James Mortimer, entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The piece produced with everything new and after a preparation of many months, at a cost of
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
A CAST of rare excellence.
A GRAND BALLET of seventy finished artists.
PROLOGUE—THE KINGDOM OF BELLS.
ACT 1—THE YELLOW EMPIRE.
ACT 2—THE KINGDOM OF FISHES.
ACT 3—THE KINGDOM OF AIKA.
AN INTERMISSION.
ACT 4—Revealing the
BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
THIS WEEK ONLY. LAST NIGHTS
of Shakespeare's exquisite Romance,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
THE 100TH AND FINAL PERFORMANCE
of this memorable production will be given on
SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, FEB. 1.
Its retirement is in accordance with a prearranged programme, and the Management treasure, with no little pride, the high-toned expressions of critical and popular approval which proclaimed its matchless beauty and ennobled its magnificent success.
BOTTOM..........Mr. G. L. FOX.
OBERON..........Miss ROSA COOKE.
LAST MIDSUMMER DREAM MATINEE, Saturday.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 3—The poetess MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL as FANCHON.
(First appearance since her return from Europe.)
Mr. J. W. COLLIER..........as..........LANDRY.
It is in deference to the enduring fame of this beautiful and original triumph of Miss Mitchell's genius that it has been selected, in preference to the newer plays of her repertoire, as the most fitting to mark her rentree upon this scene of her earliest metropolitan success.
Box sheet opens THIS MORNING.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29,
will be presented Mrs. Centlivre's sparkling comedy of
THE WONDER.
Characters by Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, GEO. HOLLAND, A. W. YOUNG, J. H. STODDART, E. T. RINGGOLD, J. B. POLK, G. F. BROWNE, E. MILTON, W. H. POPE, T. WARD, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss ANNIE WARD, Miss KATE RANOE, and Miss MARY BARRETT.
THURSDAY, Jan. 30..........."OURS."
FRIDAY, Jan. 31......THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
SATURDAY, Feb. 1.........."OURS."
MONDAY, Feb. 3..........THE WONDER.
TUESDAY, Feb. 4.........."OURS."
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,
No. 728 Broadway.
TO-NIGHT
(For the 112th and last time but one) and on
FRIDAY EVENING.
UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT
THURSDAY EVENING—"PICKWICK PAPERS."
FRIDAY—UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
SATURDAY—"PICKWICK."
Seats may be secured for any evening.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
A GLORIUS WELCOME AND PERFECT OVATION
TO THE PET OF THE PUBLIC.
LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA,
and first living Juvenile Star of her day.
THIS EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
CHARLES DICKENS' and JOHN BROUGHAM'S LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS.
LOTTA..........as..........LITTLE NELL
LOTTA..........as..........THE MARCHIONESS
SATURDAY, LOTTA and LITTLE NELL MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
W. B. FRELIGH..........Manager and Proprietor.
Last nights of Mr. and Mrs. EDWIN BLANCHARD and their acting Dogs, CARLO and NERO.

BRIGANDS OF THE ABRUZZI.	DOGS OF THE FARM.	GREAT EXCITEMENT. CHALLENGE DANCE
ASSASSIN OF MADRID.	Mr. and Mrs. BLANCHARD AND THE DOGS.	DICK SANDS. GOLDSMITH. ASHCROFT.

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(INCREASED INTEREST—DELIGHTED AUDIENCES!
THE PILGRIM IN HIS 20TH WEEK.
Every Afternoon at 3; every Evening at 8.
FINE PAINTINGS! GOOD MUSIC!
DESCRIPTIVE LECTURE.
Prices, 25, 50 and 75 cents.

GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING!
HEROISM OF JOHN BROWN,
By T. S. NOBLE,
At Putnam Gallery, No. 661 Broadway.

A GRAND MASQUERADE BALL OF THE TEUTONIA M. O. will take place at the Academy of Music, THURSDAY, Feb. 13, 1868. Tickets $5 for gentleman and lady, to be had at R. Philmitz's, No. 26 Wall-st.; F. Grote's, No. 78 Fulton-st.; at the ticket-office of the Metropolitan Hotel, and of all members of the Society. Boxes and tickets can be secured of Hodes & Grossberg, No. 52 East 14th-st., and of the Secretary. Further particulars hereafter.
JOS. KAPP, Secretary, No. 78 Fulton-st.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, of the Northwest Reformed Church, West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church. Addresses may be expected by Rev. E. P. ROGERS, D. D., Rev. M. C. SUTPHEN and Rev. HERVEY D. GANSE, Pastor of the church.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

DR. E. MOUCHEL,
From Paris, pupil of Ricord, No. 634 Broadway,
Cures private diseases in a few days,
and all affections.

DR. HUNTER IS IN CONSTANT ATTENDANCE, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N.Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a speciality, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place. Consultation strictly confidential.

DR. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and Accoucheur, No. 4 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, after all others have failed. Ladies, Dr. G. is a friend in need. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Confidential consultations for ladies. Ladies immediately relieved from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

WASHINGTON.

Debate in the Senate on the Reconstruction Bill.

Financial Schemes Considered in the House.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

NATIONAL BANK SHARES.

The House to-day passed, without a division, the bill introduced by Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine, some time ago, allowing the State Legislatures to tax the shares of National Banks at the same rate per cent. as other capital similarly employed. The bill as passed enacts that the words "place where the bank is located, and not elsewhere," in section 41 of the act to provide a National currency, approved June 3, 1864, shall be construed to mean the State within which the bank is located, and the Legislature of each State may determine and direct the manner and place of taxing all the shares of National Banks located within such State, subject to the restriction that the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State, and provided always that the shares of any National Bank owned by non-residents of any State, shall be taxed in the city or town where said bank is located, and not elsewhere.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORIES.

The House also passed a bill providing that National Banks shall not be selected as depositories for public moneys in places where an office of Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer of the United States is located; but that all moneys shall be deposited with such Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer, said money to be subject to the draft of the Treasurer of the United States; and any public officer violating the provisions of this law shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

MINISTER TO CHINA.

The President to-day nominated J. ROSS BROWN as Minister to China, in compliance with recommendations from prominent men of all parties on the Pacific coast. A question will arise, pending his confirmation, as to the propriety of the act of Mr. BURLINGAME, the present incumbent, in accepting a diplomatic appointment from a foreign Power, but there seems to be no doubt but what Mr. BROWN will be confirmed. Mr. BURLINGAME does not think that his acceptance of the position referred to could be properly followed by his removal.

THE ANTI-NATIONAL BANK BILL.

The Banking and Currency Committee did not conclude action on Mr. RANDALL's Anti-National Bank bill, but will take a vote on Thursday. It is yet uncertain how the vote will result, the Committee being very evenly divided. There will be a very lively discussion over it when it gets into the House.

THE SANDWICH ISLAND TREATY.

The Sandwich Island Reciprocity Treaty, after prolonged consideration by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, has finally been passed upon, and will soon be reported to the Senate with a recommendation for its ratification, when it will receive serious opposition.

COLLECTOR CALLICOTT.

The case of Collector CALLICOTT is now under consideration by the Senate Finance Committee, and promises to elicit prolonged investigation. The other nominations of internal revenue offices in New-York will not be taken up until after this case has been disposed of.

MIDNIGHT MAILS FROM NEW-YORK.

The joint resolution of Mr. MYERS, in the House, in relation to a midnight mail between Washington, New-York and intermediate points, directs the Postmaster-General to at once make such arrangements with the railroad companies which now carry mails between the points designated as will insure the carrying of the mails south from New-York daily at midnight, and authorizing compensation to said companies to an extent to insure the proper service.

MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have decided to report favorably on the nomination of Hon. S. S. COX as Minister to Austria. He will doubtless be confirmed.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Jan. 28.

OVERDUE STATE BONDS.

The Secretary of the Interior has sent to the Finance Committee a draft of a joint resolution, which he says differs in one particular from the joint resolution of 1845. The latter directed the detention by the Secretary of the Treasury of the moneys due to a defaulting State on account of the percentage of the proceeds of the public lands lying within her limits. This resolution makes it his duty to withhold any moneys due to such State from the United States on any account whatever. The Secretary says that the Interior Department is the depository of a large amount of overdue State bonds which the United States hold in trust for certain Indian tribes. The annually accruing interest for many years was unpaid by the respective States, but was advanced by Congress from the Treasury.

A COTTON CASE DECIDED.

The Supreme Court has disposed of the cause of JOHN K. ELGEES, administrator, plaintiff in error, against OLIVER SORRELL. The suit was for 572 bales of cotton, originally brought in the Circuit Court of the County of St. Louis, Missouri, and thence transferred to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Missouri, where judgment was rendered for the defendant, to reverse which the case was brought to the Supreme Court of the United States by writ of error. Judge SHEPLEY, of St. Louis, CARLISLE, of Washington, and Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON appeared for ELGEES, administrator, and Attorney-General STANBERY, Senator DRAKE, and ex-Judge HUGHES for the defendant, a Treasury Agent. The plea was that the cotton was in 1864 taken, received and collected in the State of Mississippi under the law, as abandoned property, and taken into the possession of a special agent of the Treasury Department, Mississippi at that time having, by President's proclamation, been declared in a state of insurrection.

The replicator to this sets up, by way of avoidance, that the plaintiff had, prior to the commencement of this action, taken the oath prescribed in the President's proclamation of 1863, whereby the right of property was restored to him. To this it was rejoined that the proclamation did nothing more than restore the person taking the oath to his former *status*, but did not promise a full restoration of property. The moment the party was guilty of offence the property was confiscated. The point in immediate controversy was that the defendant did not aver that the cotton was abandoned property, but that he held it as such under the law. The Supreme Court of the United States being equally divided in opinion in this case, it was ordered that the judgment of the said Circuit Court for Missouri be affirmed with costs.

CURRENCY FOR NATIONAL BANKS.

It appears from official data that the expense of printing and furnishing currency for circulation to National Banks, the amount paid for engraving plates and special dies, and for printing circulating notes for National Banks, from the organization of the Bureau to Jan. 18, amounted to $1,679,356, and paid for paper during the same period $63,980, making a total of $1,743,336. These items do not cover the entire expense, such as transportation, clerical labor, sealing, numbering, &c.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES DISCHARGED.

Under the rule of retrenchment which has been inaugurated, between three and four hundred men have been discharged in the past few weeks from one branch of the Quartermaster's Department alone, and Secretary STANTON is besieged by applicants for reemployment, but as there is no need whatever of their services it is impossible to meet the urgent appeals that are being made.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Dispatches were received this morning at the Navy Department from Admiral FARRAGUT, dated on board the flagship *Franklin*, off Toulon, France, the 7th inst., in which he refers to his arrival at Port Mahon with the *Frolic*, and his visit to Cindadela and other ports of the Island of Minorca, and of his arrival off Toulon on the 8th inst.

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL BANKS.

The First National Bank of Downington, Penn., has gone into voluntary liquidation, and the First National Bank of Honeybrook, Penn., has been organized in its place.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

Gen. BANKS' bill in regard to the rights of American citizens abroad is understood to be in entire accordance with the views of the Department of State.

ILLICIT DISTILLERS IN TENNESSEE.

Information has been received at the Internal Revenue Office that an arrest has been made of the parties engaged in the illicit distilling of whisky in the Knoxville (Tenn.) District, and who attacked the revenue officers while in the discharge of their duty. The stills and stock on hand are now in possession of the Government authorities. Those who assaulted the Revenue Inspector and his assistants at Tullahoma, in that State, have all been arrested. The Commission have taken measures for the vindication of the law and the punishment of the offenders.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate J. Ross Browne, of California, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China; Francis Price, of New-Jersey, to be Consul-General at Havana; Robert L. Mathews, to be Consul-General at Valencia; H. G. Wells, to be Consul-General at Manchester, and John D. Bishop, to be Commissioner of Patents; Hezekiah G. Wells, of Michigan, Consul at Manchester, England; Robert S. Mathews, of Illinois, Consul at Valentia; Luther E. Webb, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for New-Mexico; Thos. D. Buskirk, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Indiana; James S. Snead, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Wisconsin, and Henry G. Worthington, to be Judge of the District Court for Nebraska.

NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Mr. HEZEKIAH G. WELLS, of Michigan, as Consul at Manchester, England.

NAVY REGISTER.

The Navy Department has just issued the *Navy Register* for 1868, from which it appears the number of vessels sold since the publication of the *Register* in 1867 is 89. One was wrecked, the *Sacramento*, in the Bay of Bengal. The iron-clads are laid up as follows: At League Island, 21; at New-Orleans, 8; at Mound City, 7; at Washington, 5; at Boston, 4; at San Francisco, 2; at New-York, 3; at Portsmouth, 1; at Philadelphia, 1; at Naval Academy, Annapolis, 1. There have been, during the past year, eighty-seven resignations, including three Lieutenant-Commanders, and fifty-nine midshipmen. Thirty-nine deaths have occurred, including Rear-Admirals RINGGOLD, PEARSON, SLOAT and PALMER; Commander BUDD, and Capts. HAZARD, FRENCH and BANKHEAD; the last named having died at Aden, in Arabia; also, four Commanders, and three Lieutenant-Commanders, among the last named is MACKENZIE, who was killed at the Island of Formosa, in the fight with the savages in June last. There were five deaths in the Marine Corps of officers and seventeen dismissals of officers in the regular navy since June, 1867.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

Mr. CONKLING made an explanation that his colleague (Mr. MORGAN) had been detained from the Senate last evening by reason of indisposition, and hence had been unable to vote on the bill for relieving the disabilities of Gov. PATTON.

PETITIONS.

The Chair laid before the Senate a petition from the Constitutional Convention of Virginia, praying for a modification of the Bankrupt law, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also a petition from the Constitutional Convention of Mississippi, inclosing the report of the Special Committee and the proposition to declare vacant certain civil offices, with an appropriate resolution. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WILSON presented the petition of a member of the Constitutional Convention of Georgia, in relation to the establishment of a civil government in that State. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. MORGAN presented the petition of some citizens of New-York relative to the removal of the obstructions in the harbor of New-York, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. RAMSEY and Mr. HARLAN presented petitions relative to the rights of American citizens abroad, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE PENSION LAWS.

Mr. VAN WINKLE, from the Committee on Pensions, reported unfavorably on the bill to extend the provisions of the Pension laws to Provost Marshals, on the ground that the provision asked for is in the act of July, 1866.

SECRETARY STANTON.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported favorably on the resolution to print 10,000 copies of the majority and minority reports on the Edwin M. Stanton matter.

Mr. CONNESS thought they had been sufficiently circulated, and was opposed to assisting either political party in this way.

Mr. ANTHONY said the cost would be small.

Mr. BUCKALEW thought it important that the whole case should be laid before the country, including the President's message on the subject. The expense would be trifling.

The Chair thought it out of order, the message having been considered only in Executive Session.

Mr. JOHNSON said that the report came under the same category, and as both had already been published, and as the matter involved the construction of an act of Congress, supposed by some to be unconstitutional, it was advisable that both should be printed.

Mr. CONKLING said that the message had been furnished to the Press simultaneously with its arrival in the Senate, which was not the case with the report of the Committee. The Senate was, therefore, not bound to publish it for form's sake.

Mr. POMEROY raised the point whether extra copies of the Message could be ordered without a previous reference to the Printing Committee.

Mr. BUCKALEW said there was no justice whatever in Mr. CONKLING's charge against the President. Communications from the President were marked "confidential," and were to be kept "private" under the rules, but a message was not so marked.

Mr. CONKLING argued that only documents marked "Executive" were generally treated as confidential, and considered in Executive Session. It was not customary to mark messages "confidential." The President had sought, by the premature publication of his message, to foreclose the public judgment in advance, to the prejudice of Mr. STANTON. It was a departure from the courtesy due the Senate, and from the ordinary limits of his duty.

Mr. BUCKALEW read the rule that confidential messages from the President were to be kept secret. The message under discussion was not a confidential one.

Mr. CONKLING repeated that the word "executive" was the usual distinguishing mark of confidential messages, and said that motions were never made to go into Executive Session to consider confidential business but Executive business.

On motion of Mr. CONNESS the whole subject was then laid on the table.

INTEREST ON STOCKS AND BONDS.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the resolution to instruct the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever any State shall be in default in payment of the interest on stocks or bonds held in trust by the United States, to retain the moneys due from the United States to such State.

IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a bill to regulate procedure in cases of impeachment, and to enforce the orders and judgment of the Senate in such cases.

The most important of the new provisions of the bill are those relating to the suspension from office of persons on trial for impeachment during the pendency of the proceedings against them. On application by the House of Representatives for an order suspending the officer on trial for exercise of his powers and duties, the Senate may by vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting grant such order, and may call on any officer in the civil, naval or military service with all the force at his disposal to enforce such, or any other interlocutory order as well as any final judgments. Officers [illegible] regarding such [illegible] of the Senate sitting as high court of impeachment, shall be deemed guilty of contempt, and may also be suspended from office during the process of procedure against them. All [illegible], violations of the provisions of this law, or hindrances to their execution, on the part of any persons whatever, are to be punished by fines not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment from one year to twenty years, or both, at the discretion of the Senate.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill in addition to the act regulating the tenure of certain offices, which was read twice.

The bill provides that after thirty days from passage, no special agents shall be appointed by the President or the Departments, without confirmation by the Senate, nor any such, whose characters and salaries are not duly authorized by the statutes, and the tenure of office of such as are now lawfully employed, shall expire within thirty days after such passage. Such agencies or employments confirmed by the Senate may, however, be discontinued at the pleasure of the President. Other provisions authorize the appointment in the manner aforesaid by the Treasury Department, of twenty-five general and special agents of the Customs, at $8 per day and traveling expenses, and of agents not exceeding [illegible] in number, whose duty it shall be to aid in the prevention or detection of counterfeiting.

The Postmaster-General is allowed to appoint agents to promote the efficiency of the service in different parts of the United States; and it is made the duty of both these heads of Departments to report to Congress at the beginning of each session the number of such agents employed, their locality and the expense and nature of their services.

CIVIL OFFICES.

Mr. PATTERSON reported favorably the bill in addition to the act regulating certain civil offices.

HARBOR OBSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. MORGAN offered a joint resolution to authorize the Lighthouse Board to place warnings of obstructions at the entrance of harbors or sounds, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, at the expiration of the morning hour, took the floor on the Supplementary Reconstruction bill. He said the discussion had already been useful to the country. In the President's message and in speeches of political adversaries, the Republican Party had been charged with violating the Constitution—implying either that they were so ignorant as not to know, or so guilty as not to care, what the requirements of the Senate were—a charge made by the President in his message sent at the opening of Congress. Who was to determine the constitutionality of an act of Congress? Its first ordeal was a majority of the two Houses; the second, the approval of the President, and if he disapproved it, the third was the vote of the two-thirds of each House, every member acting under the sanction of an oath. The fourth ordeal was the judgment of the Supreme Court, when the case was submitted to them. After that, the President had no more right to send them a message declaring that law unconstitutional than to send an edict to the Supreme Court charging them with violating their oaths in the adjudication upon that act. But after denouncing their acts as unconstitutional, the President told them that he had contemplated opposing the law by force, on a question over which Congress alone had jurisdiction—a declaration that had made his (FRELINGHUYSEN's) blood run more rapidly and warmer. As a representative from a State forming a part of the governmental structure, he protested against the assumption. He was glad that the President had eventually listened to peaceful counsels. If the Executive was to set up his will against the expressed will of the supreme power of the nation, the nation ceased to be a republic and became a despotism. This ceased to be a Government of law, and became one of arbitrary will. What would be said of a Sheriff or Marshal going out to suppress a riot, with his authority in one hand and a flaming proclamation in the other, declaring that the laws thus resisted were oppressive and unconstitutional, and declaring that he had seriously thought of forcibly resisting these very laws. The wonder was that people, still animated by the hatred caused by the war, from the effects of which they had not recovered, did not require regiments to keep them in order where now there were only squads. When the Senator from Wisconsin (DOOLITTLE) declared in the severest spirit that a war of races was impending at the South, did he not know that he was deluding them with a vain hope? He would tell him that from New England, the Middle States and the West in that event would come hundreds of thousands of men to show the world that this was a country where the laws were sovereigns. The people's representatives and all men of average ability had said the Reconstruction acts were constitutional. Was it true? Was not the charge of the endeavor to establish negro supremacy made merely to excite prejudice, when in Southern States there was still a majority of whites? The endeavor of Congress was to establish loyalty and justice. To quote the beautiful words of BURKE, "Justice is the Supreme policy of England." He then took up the question of State sovereignty, and said that the spirit of State sovereignty was all that gave life to the argument against Congressional reconstruction. Going on to argue that although when the articles of Confederation were established in 1781, he said, the States retained their sovereignty, they had merged that sovereignty in 1788, when the Constitution was framed, deliberately dissolving themselves of every element of sovereignty. It was the doctrine of State sovereignty which had deluged the land with blood and impoverished it. The propositions to be met were, first: That the rebel States are in the Union, that the ordinances of secession are nullities—the President and Departments having acted on that principle from the beginning, and the Supreme Court, *en banc*, having included them in its Circuits; and that those States being in the Union are entitled to all the rights of States that never rebelled. He admitted that those States never were out of the Union; but Congress was the only branch of the Government that had a right to restore them to their relations with the Union. If the second proposition were true, then Congress was bound to have permitted representatives from those rebel States to come into its counsels while the war was in force. If they had all the rights of States then we had no right to invade them, and SHERMAN's raid was unconstitutional. If they had a right to fix the qualifications of their constituencies, then Congress was bound to recognize their disloyal representatives, and of all their ordinances of secession. But all this was a pure abstraction. They were in the Union, but had not the rights of loyal States. They had forfeited all rights which the Government found necessary, in the maintenance of its supremacy and its preservation, to deprive them of, the Constitution declaring that Congress may make all laws necessary to that end. If that theory of State rights were correct, then if ten States choose to withdraw, no amendment to the Constitution for the purpose of political reform could be made—the States being more than one-fourth of the whole. But the theory was that rebels could raise an insurrection and then come back into the councils of the nation, transferring rebellion from the field to the Legislatures. Rather let it remain in the field.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN then took up the question of the power of the Supreme Court, quoting from Frost vs. Harrison, 16 Howard, and other cases, the opinions that Congress, not the Judiciary, must decide when war and its consequences are over, as well as whether a Government established by a State is republican in form. The Constitution said the judicial power, not political, was conferred upon the Supreme Court. It would be strange if at this day we should wake up and find we were an aristocracy, and a government of which the supreme Court could decide political questions. They did not assume any such power. He did not believe the report that the Supreme Court would decide those laws to be unconstitutional, because they were demonstrably constitutional. Such a task as lay before Congress to bring 4,000,000 of bondsmen to the condition of citizens, was a more onerous task than the original formation of the Government. The Supreme Court got appellate power only from the act of Dec. 24, 1789; and the Constitution, in giving jurisdiction to the Court, partially limited them to the regulations established by Congress, a thing frequently recognized by the Supreme Court. He quoted judicial opinions in support of this view. If Congress could regulate the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, what became of the charge of the Senator from Wisconsin in regard to the proposed enactment about the Supreme Court, when, if it was passed, it would be enacting the language of the Constitution itself. Should a disloyal constituency be represented here, they would be supported by their Northern friends should they engage in mischievous legislation in regard to financial affairs and the disposition of their former slaves. Might they not repeat their exodus from these halls? Such a possibility would never be asserted by his vote. He conceded the loyalty of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. JOHNSON) and his friends. The purpose of Congress was simply to have representatives from the South of assured loyalty. But to that, Senators object that the word "loyal" was not contained in the Constitution. He said that it appeared in every provision of the Constitution. In an appeal for justice to all classes in the country he asked whether it was not wise now, when the opportunity was afforded, to give them what had never failed to elevate the oppressed, civil rights, and so make some reparation for the grievous wrongs done them in the past. What would be the condition of the country, with ninety millions in the Treasury, if the hundred and forty-four millions produced last year by these so-called semi-barbarians were excluded? When the proclamation of emancipation was issued it had defeated the Republican Party in New-Jersey. Where was that prejudice now? Two years hence it would be wondered at that the privilege of voting had ever been denied to the negro who had taken part in the war. There was a conviction that clothing men with political rights tended to fit them for eternity. He closed by characterizing the proposed amendment of Mr. DOOLITTLE as giving the country's children a stone when they asked for bread.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

During the remarks of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, the Deficiency bill was again brought over from the House, with the announcement of a refusal to concur in the Senate amendments.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, the Senate insisted, and another Committee of Conference was appointed, consisting of Messrs. MORRILL, of Maine, HAWES and GRIMES.

THE COTTON TAX BILL.

The announcement was also made that the House refuses to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill to repeal the tax on cotton, exempting foreign cotton imported after the 1st of June next.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, hoped the Senate would insist, and not justify a remark recently made by the Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, namely, "that the Senate was as ready to recede as any body he knew of." If the present tariff was continued on Surat cotton, the cost of bags made from that would be considerably enhanced, while the duty there would not, in ten years, equal in amount the revenue lost by this bill.

Mr. SHERMAN also condemned the remark made by the Chairman of the House Committee. The body of the House, he said, was based on a misunderstanding, in which even the Speaker shared, namely, that the Senate had insisted on the body of its amendments, when it had receded from all but this. He moved the appointment of another Committee of Conference.

Mr. CONNESS trusted the Senate, in conducting this Committee of Conference, would adhere to its proposition to repeal the tax on imported cotton, which was imposing a tax on the agricultural interests of the country in increasing the price of those bags.

Mr. GRIMES said the ground of disagreement was because of the proposition to take off the duty on imported cotton in July next, instead of at the time American cotton came into the market, thus allowing the accumulation of a large stock of imported cotton at that time.

Mr. ANTHONY urged that no action should be taken to jeopardize the provision removing the tax on imported cotton. Surat cotton now paid a tax equal to 43½ per cent., and it was the general opinion that the domestic crop this year would be small. He therefore hoped they would be removed.

After further debate Mr. SHERMAN's motion prevailed, and Senators MORGAN, CONNESS, and BUCKALEW, were appointed such Committee.

SPIRIT METERS.

On motion of Senator SHERMAN the joint resolution to provide a Commission to examine and report on spirit meters was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend by allowing the Commission until March 1, instead of Feb. 15, to make their report, which was agreed to.

After some discussion on the subject of the Commission and the value of meters, Mr. SHERMAN, in reply to a question from Mr. SAWYER, in regard to the reason for dispensing with a meter until the Commission reported, said that the Tice meter, costing over one thousand dollars, it was thought advisable not to insist on distillers attaching it until the Commission examine it.

Mr. SUMNER had learned that the Tice meter was very effective, every distillery using it having been obliged to suspend. If it was removed they would hold a carnival in defiance of the revenue officers, who strongly favored this meter.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Tice meter was a new invention and was not applied to one distillery in a hundred. There were not enough manufactured to supply a tithe of the distilleries. Mr. TICE was satisfied to have his contract suspended by the resolution until an examination was made.

Mr. SUMNER was not thinking of Mr. TICE, but of the revenue interests of the country. After alluding to the enormous whisky frauds, and repeating his claim in regard to the effectiveness of the Tice meter, he moved to strike out the second section of the bill, which suspends the work on the meters until further orders from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. CONNESS was in favor of taxing according to the utmost capacity of the still. Under the present system, instead of getting $125,000,000 taxes, we get but $15,000,000. The whole thing was persisting in a blunder, and proposing to pay certain gentlemen for continuing it.

Mr. HENDERSON repeated Senator SHERMAN's remark that not enough Tice meters could be produced to attach them to all distilleries. So that if the section was stricken out it would be impossible for these distilleries to proceed until after March. The trouble was that the Government officers were guilty of collusion in frauds. It was a debated point even with the Secretary of the Treasury whether the Tice meter was effective.

Mr. CONKLING thought no meter would ever be invented to stop these frauds. The test was the integrity of officers of the Government. The poorest meter would answer if the officers were honest; the best would fail if they were dishonest. Where cases of notorious frauds were reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, even having named the persons, no attention was paid to it. The reason, he was told, was a political one. Any man tossing his cap in the air for a certain policy, no matter how dishonest he was, could carry on frauds with impunity. Many of these who listened to him knew the truth of the report. Scientific devices were useless under such a state of circumstances.

Mr. HENDERSON said the Committee had considered the question of dishonest officials, but had thought it advisable at all events to ensure that if fraud was to be committed, there must be concurrence on both distiller and officers.

Mr. CONKLING said all would admit that a change should be made, not merely in the Internal Revenue, but in the Revenue Department. Not a political party, not the Senate, nor the House of Representatives were to blame in these frauds, but the administration of those departments.

Mr. HENDRICKS said when such changes were made they should be substantiated. If frauds existed in the Department of the Secretary of the Treasury specific charges should be made. The trouble was not, he thought, in the *personnel* of the Department, but in collecting a tax the moral sense of the community thought unjust. The liquor-dealer could afford to risk the loss of whisky to the value of thirty cents per gallon rather than pay $20. He thought the administration of the Revenue was as good as could be expected. In his district nearly all honest men had been driven from the business, which had fallen into the hands of unscrupulous men. Whisky was not a luxury to him though it was to some.

Mr. CONKLING—A necessity.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he did not find it a necessity, nor did the people of his State. Perhaps New-York did. This legislation was a result rather in the interest of the maker of the meter than in the interest of the country. He defended the Secretary of the Treasury as having decided, if not always correctly, still honestly, the different questions. Smuggling always prevailed where duties were enormous, and he believed a duty of $1 would produce double revenue produced by one of $2. They should, in view of these indications, modify the law.

Mr. DAVIS argued that the tax was collected on only one-sixth of the whisky produced. Fifty cents was the highest tax that should be levied on whisky. There would then be only quarter the inducement for fraud, and it would produce five or six times the present amount of revenue. In New-York whisky could be bought at from $1 25 to $1 75, in consequence of the immense frauds. Small distilleries could not afford to buy the expensive metres. He believed the Secretary of the Treasury was honest and faithful; but all the machinery of Congress would fail in collecting the revenue with the present complicated system. The only remedy was in simplifying the system and lowering the tax.

Mr. CONKLING said when any one assailed whisky, he was attacked by gentlemen on the other side because he had assailed the foundation of the Democratic platform. [Laughter.] In reply to Mr. HENDRICKS, he read from the President's message the expression of the opinion that frauds had been committed on the Treasury, saying it was as strong language as he (Mr. CONKLING) had used. He repeated the charge, and said that if investigations could be had they would see whether it was right in his statement. Repeatedly information from North and South was brought to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that persons were engaged in gross official malfeasance. That Commissioner, after investigation, having recommended that such persons be removed and replaced, the recommendation was disregarded, on the ground that a higher power than the Secretary of the Treasury would not consent to their removal. Many of such persons held the places of men against whom no charges had been made, in furtherance of the policy culminating at the Philadelphia Convention. Qualifications for carrying primary conventions, &c., were those that fitted those men for office, and though steeped to the eyes in official transgression they were retained. He would say—not upon mere rumor, that the revenue service reeked with corruption, and in many districts a large part of the revenue was dishonestly absorbed without the Executive grasp ever being laid on instrumentalities of reformation. He concluded by saying he would frankly accept any obligation to declare his belief of his information.

Mr. HENDRICKS said the Senator stated that frauds existed in all departments of the Government.

Mr. CONKLING did not mean to so charge in regard to every district or every officer.

Mr. HENDRICKS said that the Senator had not located fraud anywhere except in the Internal Revenue Service. If such extensive frauds existed elsewhere it ought to be known. He did not believe that the President or the Secretary of the Treasury had refused to remove fraudulent officers, where proof was shown. If the Senator had such a belief, he should ask for an investigation. He took pride in the reputation of the Secretary of the Treasury, who had long been at the head of the banking interests in Indiana, though with him, he and Mr. HENDRICKS had never cast a vote. He believed him to be a man of integrity and ability. He knew of no evidence to show that President JOHNSON's appointees since the Philadelphia Convention had not been as honest and faithful as their predecessors.

Mr. CAMERON said a man who would steal two dollars would steal one, and advocated the imposition of heavier penalties. Under the present circumstances Congress frequently interposed to prevent the punishment of such crimes, and appeals had been made against removals, even of guilty parties, until after election. He related several instances where he, himself, had vainly sought the removal of dishonest officials, and concluded by hoping a strenuous attempt would be made to enforce the collection of the tax.

Several Senators urged an immediate vote, and after further debate on the subject of the meter, and the necessity for it, Mr. SUMNER's amendment was lost—yeas 13, nays 24—and the joint resolution was passed.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, at 4:40 o'clock the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BOUNTIES.

Mr. PERHAM introduced a bill providing for a bounty to the widows and children of three months' and nine months' volunteers who were killed, or who died in the service.

Also, providing that when a soldier entitled to bounty has died while his application is pending, and prior to the date of the certificate, his heirs or legal representatives shall be entitled to receive it. This was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CLERKS TO COMMITTEES.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution authorizing that Committee to employ a clerk.

After some discussion as to why the Senate Committee on Printing, and the House Committee on Printing should each have a clerk, and why the Joint Committee on Printing should also have a clerk, and as to why the latter should be paid extra compensation for preparing an incorrect Congressional directory for this session, the previous question was seconded, and the resolution adopted.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. EDGERTON, as a question of privilege, sent up and had read by the clerk the newspaper telegraphic paragraph announcing the election of Mr. BEATTY, as representative of Ohio, in place of Mr. HAMILTON, deceased by 1,000 majority. [Laughter.]

The Speaker stated that was not a question of privilege.

Mr. MUNGEN remarked that it should be. He also stated that the majority had fallen off 800.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The House then proceeded to the business of the morning hour, being the call of committees for reports.

Mr. PAINE, from the Committee on the Library, reported a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate an official copy of instructions issued by President LINCOLN to the tax commissioners of South Carolina on the 16th of September, 1863. This was adopted.

Mr. SHANKS, from the same Committee, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for copies of all orders and communications issued by the Navy Department in reference to the employment or discharge of soldiers and sailors from the Washington Navy-yard and other places. This was adopted.

TAXATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill in relation to taxing shares of National Banks.

It provides that the words "place where the bank is located and not elsewhere," in section 41 of the National Currency act of June 3, 1864, shall be construed and held to mean the State within which the bank is located; and that the Legislature of each State may determine and direct the manner and place of taxing all the shares of National Banks located within such State, subject to the restriction that the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed on other moneyed capital in such State; and provided always that the shares of National Banks owned by non-residents of any State shall be taxed in the city or town where such bank is located, and not elsewhere.

The bill was explained by Mr. POMEROY, and discussed by him, Messrs. Logan, Garfield, Walker, Blaine, Peters, Harding, Pruyn, Holman, and other members.

Finally Mr. POMEROY moved the previous question, saying that the bill presented but a single issue, and he would not consent that any amendment should be offered to it on questions not embraced within the bill.

Mr. PAINE inquired of Mr. POMEROY, what was meant by the phrase "moneyed capital?"

Mr. POMEROY said that that phrase was in the existing law, and that the Committee on Banking and Currency had not undertaken to define what it meant.

Mr. TRIMBLE, of Kentucky, proposed to offer an amendment, providing that the tax on the shares and circulation of the National Banks and State Banks shall be the same in the State, and by the Federal Government.

Mr. LYNCH proposed to offer also a substitute for the bill, merely striking out of the present law the words "place where such banks are located and not elsewhere."

Mr. POMEROY declined to let either amendment be offered, and insisted on the previous question. The previous question was seconded, and the bill was passed without amendment and without division.

DEPOSITS OF PUBLIC MONEY.

Mr. POMEROY, from the same Committee, reported back the bill introduced by Mr. RANDALL to regulate the deposits of the public money.

It provides that a national bank shall not be selected as a public depository in any State or place where there is located the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer of the United States; that all public moneys collected and received for the Government in any such city or place shall be deposited with the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer, and shall be subject only to the drafts of the Secretary of the Treasury or of the Treasurer of the United States as provided by law, and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury from time to time shall deem expedient and shall establish. Any public officer depositing public money otherwise than as provided in the bill, and any person aiding therein, is to be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000, and by imprisonment not exceeding three years.

Mr. RANDALL supported the bill in some remarks, stating, among other things, that in the City of Philadelphia collectors of public moneys had been offered inducements to deposit their funds in particular banks so that they might trade and profit on the public money.

Mr. BARNES also spoke in support of the bill.

Mr. KELLEY hailed the bill as a measure which would break a system of intense corruption, in relation to the public funds, and by which the Government would save from two to two and a half millions in gold annually, which it was now paying the National Banks for lending to the Government its own money deposited with them. This system was aggravating the evil under which the country was suffering, and which was congestion at the heart and paralysis at the extremities. Boston and New-York were gorged with money, while the South and West were without means of making the commonest exchanges of commodities, save by barter. This bill was a return to the old sub-treasury system, the wisest financial system ever practised by the Government. He therefore welcomed it as an assurance to the country that the Fortieth Congress was about putting its financial system on a basis as secure as that on which it rested before the war, whether it could point the road to an early resumption of specie or not.

Mr. POMEROY remarked that as the House seemed to be unanimous in favor of the principle he thought the bill should be made more stringent. He, therefore, moved an amendment applying the provisions to all collectors of public moneys within fifty miles of a city where there is a Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer of the United States. The amendment was agreed to.

The bill, as amended, was passed without a division.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The morning hour having expired at 1:45 o'clock, the Speaker presented executive communications as follows:

From the President, with a copy of the report of ABRAHAM S. HEWITT, United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

From the President, in reference to the formal transfer of Russian America to the United States, under the treaty of 30th March last. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

From the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the expenses incurred by the Government in printing national bank circulation. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

MEMORIALS AND RESOLUTIONS.

A memorial and joint resolution of the Dakotah Legislature, relative to Indian affairs. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A resolution of the House of Representatives of Colorado Territory, asking for the admission of Colorado as a State. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Memorials of the Dakotah Legislature for grants of land for railroad purposes. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Resolutions of the Virginia Constitutional Convention relating to the Bankrupt law. Referred to the Committee on Revision of Laws.

Proceedings of the Mississippi Constitutional Convention, relative to Congress giving the Convention power to declare vacant all civil offices of the Provisional Government. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. POLSLEY, of Western Virginia, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire whether the expenses of the War Department cannot be reduced by mustering out supernumerary Adjutant-Generals and Inspector-Generals.

Mr. HULBURD, of New-York, offered a resolution reciting that it is rumored that the Champagne cases lately pending in New-York have been compromised and discontinued, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish information as to the present status of those suits, the terms and conditions on which they have been or are to be compromised, the reasons therefor, the authority for the compromise, the expenses connected with the suits, the names of the agents, attorneys and a counsel employed by the Government, with a statement of their fees, expenses, &c. This was adopted.

Mr. BANKS presented a memorial from the mechanics at Charlestown, Mass., in reference to the commencement of work in the Navy-yards. This was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. PERHAM, the Committee on Ways and Means was directed to inquire into the expediency of amending the internal revenue laws so that the license tax to attorneys and claim agents shall be according to the amount of their business, and that the attorney's license shall authorize the holder to act as claim agent.

Mr. SHANKS introduced a joint resolution in reference to the Eel River band of Miamis. This was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURN, of Indiana, the Committee on Rules was instructed to inquire into the propriety of requiring Ex-Members of Congress seeking admission to the floor of the House to take the test oath.

On motion of Mr. FERRIS, the Committee on Foreign Affairs was instructed to inquire whether the further services of the judges or arbitrators appointed under the treaty with Great Britain of April 7, 1862, may not be discontinued.

On motion of Mr. HARDING the Secretary of State was directed to communicate information relative to the famine in Sweden and Norway.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill to provide for a Bureau of Civil Service at Washington. This was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

On motion of Mr. LOGAN the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to communicate forthwith the names, &c., of all officers in his Department, against whom written charges have been preferred by any one, or whose dismissal may have been recommended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, since 1st July, 1867, for corruption or inability to perform their duties.

On motion of Mr. LOUGHRIDGE the Secretary of the Interior was directed to furnish all information in reference to the lands acquired by the Cherokee Indians.

FORFEITURE OF SOUTHERN RAILROAD LANDS.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill declaring forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida.

Mr. JULIAN then concluded his argument, commenced some days since, in support of the bill.

Mr. CHANLER addressed the House in opposition. Referring to a remark made by Mr. JULIAN, that he desired not to be interrupted lest some bloody result might follow, if the altercation which arose the other day should be continued by the belligerent gentlemen on the other side of the House. Mr. CHANLER said, that having closed the record to the satisfaction of himself and friends he intended to leave it there. If anybody were dissatisfied with the record and chose to call him to responsibility he was at his service.

Mr. BLAINE opposed the bill as a snap judgment, which ought not to be taken when those States were unrepresented in Congress, and when the interests of the United States would not be imperilled by waiting until those States were represented. Those lines of railroads were as essential to the growth of the South as if rebels had never had anything to do with them. If he were speaking in the interest of the freedmen he should say let those land grants stand.

Mr. JULIAN said he agreed with the gentleman from Maine as to the importance of railroads, and he intended to favor the removal of the grants.

Mr. BLAINE remarked that that was pushing a house over in order to have the labor of building it up again.

Mr. JULIAN asked whose fault it was that the Southern States were not represented in Congress.

Mr. BLAINE replied that it certainly was not the fault of the freedmen or of the loyal men.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he would like to answer that question. It was the fault of the gentleman from Indiana (JULIAN) and his party.

Mr. BLAINE said he did not want this question to assume [illegible] aspect. He was speaking for the material interests of the freedmen and loyal men of the South. There was no boon which Congress could confer on the freedmen and loyal men of the South equal to that of supplying them with roads to facilitate transportation of their cotton and grain crops. It was therefore the maddest line of policy to strip those railroad companies of their grants.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, referred to his opposition, a week or two ago, to a bill renewing a railroad grant in Iowa—the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad—and said that the Governor of that State had since then sent a message to the Legislature complaining of that Company for its utter bad faith in the matter. He was in favor of taking away all those land grants and keeping the lands for the people.

Mr. TRIMBLE, of Kentucky, asked Mr. JULIAN whether the bill would operate to forfeit the lands of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, or the Mississippi Central Railroad?

Mr. JULIAN replied that he did not understand the bill to affect either of those roads.

Mr. TRIMBLE then asked Mr. JULIAN whether he would accept an amendment exempting those roads from the operation of the bill.

Mr. JULIAN inquired whether, if he should do so, he (TRIMBLE) would then vote for the bill?

Mr. TRIMBLE replied that he would not, but he desired especially that the roads mentioned by him should be exempt from the proposed forfeiture. He reminded the gentleman from Indiana that nine-tenths of the interest in Southern railroads was owned in the Eastern States and in Europe, and that in supporting the bill he was striking at his own friends in Boston, New-York and elsewhere.

Mr. ALLISON, referring to the remarks of Mr. WASHBURNE, remarked that that gentleman was entirely mistaken as to the facts. He inquired from Mr. JULIAN whether the bill applied to the lands granted to railroads which had been completed.

Mr. JULIAN replied that it did not.

Mr. ALLISON also alluded to the fact that not only was the State of Arkansas not affected by the bill, but that last Congress had passed a bill, reported by the gentleman from Indiana, giving an additional grant of 360,000 acres to Arkansas.

Mr. JULIAN remarked that that case stood on its own merits, and had no relevancy to this bill. In reply to a remark by Mr. ELDRIDGE, he said that when the Southern States came back into the Union, as they would do in a few weeks, he would be in favor of reviving and renewing those railroad grants.

Mr. McCLURG, Chairman of the Select Committee on Southern Railroads, spoke in support of the bill. In reply to some remarks of Mr. ELDRIDGE, he said that he felt almost willing that God should visit the Southern land with desolation until her people should return to their duty to humanity, and come out from among the tombs of corruption, where they had so long dwelt. When they should have come back and shown unmistakable signs of returning reason, he should be willing to treat them as he would treat other loyal citizens, but not until then.

Amendments to the bill were offered as follows:

By Mr. ARNELL—Providing that the forfeiture shall not apply to the grant made to the Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company.

By Mr. PILE—Providing that it shall not apply to the grant made to the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad Company.

By Mr. BLAINE—A new section. Making the forfeiture of all grants to States or railroad corporations that have expired by limitation.

Without coming to any vote on the bill the House, at 4:20 o'clock, adjourned.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 28—5 P. M.

Consols for money and the account close at 93⅛@93¼. American securities close quiet at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	[illegible]
Erie Railway Shares	[illegible]

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Jan. 28—5 P. M.

United States Five-twenties for the issue of 1862, 75¾.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 28—5 P. M.

Cotton closes steady but quiet at the following prices:

Middling Uplands	[illegible]
Middling Orleans	[illegible]

The sales to-day foot up 10,000 bales.

The advices from Manchester are favorable.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 44s. 9d. for Mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. for White California, and 14s. 6d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 6d. for American. Oats, 3s. 11d. for American. Peas, 46s. 3d. for Canadian. Flour, 37s. 6d. for Western.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 120s. for Winter cured Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 74s. for new Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 52s. for fine American. Cheese, 53s. 3d. for the highest range of fine. Bacon, 40s. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, [illegible] 6d. Resin, 6s. 3d. for Common Wilmington, and 11s. for fine Pale. Tallow, 42s. 6d. for American. Petroleum, 1s. 9d. ℔ gallon for Spirits at retail; sales of refined at 1s. 2½d. Spirits of Turpentine, 29s.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 28—5 P. M.

Whale Oil, £36 ℔ 252 gallons; Sperm Oil, £110 ℔ ton; Linseed Oil, £36 10s. ℔ ton; Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ℔ ton for thin oblong.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Jan. 28—5 P. M.

PETROLEUM—43¾ francs for Standard White.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

FLOUR firm and steady; Spring Extras, $9@$10 50. WHEAT in moderate large speculative inquiry, and closed quiet at $2 06¾ for No. 2, and $2 11@$2 13 for No. 1. CORN in large speculative inquiry; sales at 84½c.@85c. for No. 1, and 81½c.@83c. for new. OATS very quiet at 58¾c. RYE almost nominal at $1 53@$1 55½ for No. 1. BARLEY weak and unsettled at a decline of [illegible], closing at $2 03 for No. 2, with no buyers. MESS PORK inactive but firm at $20@$20 50; Prime Mess nominal at $16. LARD active and buoyant, and advanced ⅛c.; sales at 12⅜c.@12½c. BULK MEATS firm. Dry Salted Shoulders 7⅝c.@7¾c., loose. BOXED MEATS inactive; Cumberlands, 8⅝c., loose; Short Rib, 9⅛c., loose. PICKLED MEATS dull; Hams 11½c., packed. GREEN MEATS dull; Hams 10½c., from the block. DRESSED HOGS in good demand for packing and shipping at an advance of 15c.@20c.; sales at $7 25@$8 90 for light to extra heavy lots. LIVE HOGS active, and ranged from $5 30 to $6 75. BEEF CATTLE steady and unchanged. SHEEP moderately active and firm at $3 50@$4 75. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 112,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 Dressed Hogs, 2,200 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 Dressed Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

COTTON quiet and firm; Middlings, 18c; sales, 2,500 bales; receipts, 3,800 bales; exports, [illegible] bales. SUGAR steady; common, 9¼c.@10½c.; fair, 12½c.@13½c. MOLASSES quiet; common, 55c.@60c.; fair, 65c.@70c.; prime, 80c. FLOUR—Superfine, $10 25; double extra, $10 75; treble do., $11@$14. CORN active; white, 98c.@[illegible]; yellow, $1. OATS dull at 83c.@84c. BRAN, $1 50. HAY, $30. PORK firmer; Old, $22@$22 25. BACON improving; Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 12c.@17c. LARD—Tierces, 13½c. Sterling Exchange, 1 52@1 53¼; New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ cent. discount. Gold, 1 42.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

FLOUR is in better demand and the market is steady at previous quotations; sales 1,500 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White; $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet at $2 40 for No. 1 Spring. CORN, $1 28 for old No. 1 Spring. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ℔ 100 lbs. MILL FEED unchanged; Shorts, $36; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $48 per ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull at previous quotations. CORN lower; sales 10 car lots new, on the track, at $1 05, and 1,000 bushels old, in store, at $1 08. OATS and RYE unchanged. BARLEY firm; asking $2 for Canada. MESS PORK; $22 for heavy. LARD 13½c. DRESSED HOGS 8½c.@9c.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 28.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts 707 head; the market was active at last week's prices; Extra, $14@$14 25; first quality, $12 50@$13 50; second quality, $11 50@$12; third quality, $9 50@$11. Working OXEN, ℔ pair, $150@$300; MILCH COWS and CALVES, $37@$100. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 4,089 head; the demand was fair at from 4c.@8c. ℔ lb.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

Stocks active. Pennsylvania State Fives, 97½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 46¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¼. Gold, 141¼.

[Advertisement.]

FROM TRUSTWORTHY DATA it has been estimated that at least one-fourth of all persons born in the United States have, at birth, lungs in a tuberculous condition, and in consequence are predisposed to pulmonary complaints; yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in consumption, asthma, or any other lung disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases DR. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant exercises its most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Beside promptly removing coughs and colds, which when left to themselves, are the most common cause of tuberculous development, the expectorant allays any inflammation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

The thief compelled to be his own informer.—A. S. JEWELL.

The best defence against burglars that I know of.—JOHN RUDDERROW.

Far more secure than bars, bolts, or watchmen.—CHAS. A. TOWNSEND.

The best protection yet devised against burglars.—EDWIN G. LITCHFIELD.

Office Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 261 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

[Advertisement.]

The excellence of KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE is the theme of universal praise. Sold by all grocers. Ask for "KENT'S." Depot No. 253 Washington-street.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Minnesota	Jan. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Jan. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	Jan. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	Jan. 30	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	Feb. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
France	Feb. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Feb. 1	New-York	Glasgow.
Colorado	Feb. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Celia	Feb. 5	New-York	London.
Persia	Feb. 5	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, ETC.

Morro Castle	Jan. 30	New-York	Havana.
Arizona	Feb. 1	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

The mails for Europe, via Liverpool, by the *Australasian*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters, on the pier, Jersey City, to 2 P. M.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, close at the General Post-office at 2:45 P. M.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Weser*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on Pier foot of 3d-street, Hoboken, to 1 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 3:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 8:30, 4:30, 4:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 28—*In steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool*—Miss Annie Farry, Miss M. Reed, Mr. Boltchelet, Mrs. Boltchelet, G. Ensign, W. Booth, W. Watson, V. [illegible] Channing, Mr. Cheplin, J. Ermesel, James [illegible], Mr. Maurice, A. J. Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Mr. Petrie, Mark Wade, H. Wade, H. [illegible], [illegible] Kennedy, Mr. Kingsland, Mrs. Bell and children, the Countess Leopetis, Mr. McIntosh, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Webb and wife and wife, Thos. [illegible], Thos. Jones, Mr. Grant, D. S. Johnson, James [illegible], F. Foller, P. Stevens and wife, A. P. Baur, J. [illegible], ford, W. Beresford, Rev. Mr. Sumner, Miss Webb, Capt. McGrath, Rev. John Kirby.

JAN. 28—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen*—Mr. and Mrs. V. Cope, J. H. Schwoon, Thomas Wheatley, Miss Julia Wheatley, Mr. and Mrs. E. Strauss, Chas. Petersen, T. Winter, Peter Hasermann, Mrs. Jane [illegible], Albert Wolker, A. C. Andersen, Gustavus de [illegible], Mrs. Dora Csorny and son.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah—M. Ketchum, L. H. Newhall, Horatio Jenkins and wife, Mrs. W. J. King and daughter, Mrs. Sarah Jenkins, Capt. Van Marcus, John C. Calhoun, G. Voiger, C. Hanaken, J. A. Brown, A. B. Sibley, Mrs. H. S. Wetmore, J. M. Clinch, J. R. Shaw, J. Sullivan, M. Rider.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 13 | Sun sets.... 5 14 | Moon sets.... 10 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 10 52 | Gov. Island.11 41 | Hell Gate.. 1 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Saratoga, King, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Aleppo, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Australasian, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Barks Atalanta, (Brem.,) Hegeman, Bremen, Louis Meyer; Jenny, (Brem.,) Henriot, Bremen, Fred Schwoon; Mahlon Williamson, Bernard, Cadiz, H. P. & R. H. Thompson; Mozart, (Brem.,) Julicher, Liverpool, Chas. Luling.

Brig Aguila, (Ital.,) Fiasconara, Gibraltar and Leghorn, H. Beetjer & Co.

Schooners Lord of the Isles, (Br.,) Cousins, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; N. Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; James Warren, Drisko, Savanilla; Isabella, Burton, Point-au-Petre, Guad., N. L. McCready & Co.; Matilda Brooks, Culver, Caibarien, Miller & Houghton; George P. Jones, Pray, Carthagena, Miller & Houghton.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Antwerp, ——, Liverpool Jan. 15, and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 325 passengers to John G. Dale. Jan. 17, 80 miles W. of Cape Clear, passed steamship Scotia, hence for Liverpool. Jan. 18, at noon, 150 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed ship American Union, from Liverpool for New-York.

Steamship Georgia, Deaken, Vera Cruz Jan. 16, via Havana, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexander & Son.

Steamship Lord Lovell, (Br.,) Jones, Havana Jan. 16, via Savannah Jan. 23, with sugar and fruit to Jacob Lorillard. Put into Savannah with machinery disabled.

Steamship New-York, (Brem.,) ——, Bremen Jan. 11, via Southampton 14th, with mdse. and 123 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced strong variable gales during the passage.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison. 27th, 5 P. M., Chincoteague bearing W. N. W. 45 miles, spoke bark Cricket, from Rio Baltimore.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Ladona, Hovey, New-Orleans Jan. 18, with mdse. to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Tutle, Philadelphia Jan. 28, with mdse. to R. M. Lea & Co.

Bark Henry, Blair, Marseilles Nov. 11, passed Gibraltar 28th, with mdse. and 3 passengers to master. Has been within 300 miles of Sandy Hook for the last 25 days, with strong N., N. W. and N. W. gales; split sails. Jan. 13, lat. 34 40, lon. 44 30, Henry Morgan, of Liverpool, Eng., aged 17 years, fell from mizzen rigging overboard, and was drowned. Anchored in the Lower Bay Jan. 27, and has had a pilot on board 6 days.

Bark Uranus, (Hamb.,) Schoop, Rio Janeiro 51 ds., with coffee to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Schr. Carrie B. Holmes, (tern,) Wilbert, Baltimore, for Jersey City.

Schr. W. N. Gesner, Egbert, Baltimore 10 ds., with coal to Cunard Steamship Co.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington.

Schr. Sarah, Yates, Glen Cove.

Schr. O. Owen, Davis, Greenport.

Schr. Pearsall, Murray, Northport.

Schr. Nelson, Parker, Northport.

Schr. Sallie Merritt, Walters, Cold Spring.

WIND—At sunset, N. E., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Etna, for Liverpool; Cleopatra, for Savannah; Saratoga, for Norfolk.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 28—Arr. steamer Roman, from Philadelphia; bark Howland, from Surinam; brig Orwar Odd, from Malaga.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 28—Arr. steamship Charleston, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 28—Arr. U. S. steamer Penobscot, erroneously reported as having sailed. She has been off Sewall Point adjusting compasses.

The steamer Rebecca Clyde, from Baltimore for Wilmington, put in because of stress of weather.

Passed up—Bark Cricket, from Erie for Baltimore.

Wind strong N. E.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 25—Arr. schrs. Mary & Eliza, Riley, Virginia; Alligator, Robbins, Calais, for New-Haven; Susan Stetson, Barker, Fortune Island, for Boston; Isaac Barker, Savannah, for Boston; S. J. Waring, Smith, Charleston 7 ds., for Boston; Red Jacket, New-York, for Salem; Hattie Cook, New-York, for Eastport.

Sailed—The vessels before reported, except brigs Manson, John Aviler, Afton; schrs. Mary Louisa, A. B. Crabtree, S. A. Hoffman, Mary A.

26th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Alpine, Smith, Turk's Island 18 ds., for Boston; Daniel Pierson, Pierson, Pensacola, Fla., for Boston; S. L. Foster, Rowan, Portland, for Baltimore; Montezuma, Low, Portland, for New-York; Christie Wheeler, for Boston; Willie Washburn, Atwood, from Boston.

P. M.—Arr. brigs Charlena Nichols, Matanzas 13 ds.; Coonor, Cornwallis, for New-York; A. L. Palmer, Tay, New-York, for St. John; schrs. Jesse B. Smith, Williams, Boston, for Savannah; E. Arcularius, Gregory, Rockland; Mary Langdon, Bennett, New-York; Lucy J. Keeler, Freeman, Boston, for Tangier; C. P. Jones, Newfoundland, N. S.; Old Chad, Hendrick, Baltimore, for Portsmouth; E. C. Paige, Dowdy, Portsmouth, for Baltimore.

26th, P. M.—Sld. the vessels before reported, except brigs Manson, John Aviles, Afton; schrs. Mary Louisa, Mary A., S. A. Hoffman, Mary & Eliza, Susan Stetson, Alligator, T. J. Trafton, Red Jacket, Alpine, Daniel Pierson, A. B. Crabtree, Hattie, and the arrivals this afternoon.

27th, A. M.—Light winds and calms from the northward. Sld. schrs. Langdon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27—Arr. ships Industry and Guardian, from New-York; bark Conquest, from Boston; ship Viscotta, from Liverpool; Catonani, from Glasgow; Canadienne, from Bordeaux; Venaga, from Malaga.

Sld. ships Carolus Magnus, for New-York; Cleopatra, for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 28—Sld. steamships Thames and Virgo, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Glaucus, which was on the rocks at Hell Gate, having been thoroughly repaired, will resume her regular trips in the Boston outside line.

HAVANA, Jan. 28—The bark Addie Decker, which was lost in a norther on the coast near Vera Cruz on the 20th inst., became a total wreck, but a considerable portion of her cargo of cotton has been saved.

The steamer Liberty sailed to-day for Baltimore.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

GLASGOW, Jan. 28—11:15 A. M.—The steamship Britannia, Capt. Laird, from New-York on the 11th inst., arrived at this port yesterday.

THE DEMAND FOR OUR

OVERCOATS $15,

PEA JACKETS $12,

STILL CONTINUE.

We are, therefore, MANUFACTURING them largely and IMPROVING THE STYLE.

DEVLIN & CO.,

BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.,

BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

BREAST MILK.

A perfect substitute for healthy mothers' milk containing, by analysis, all its ingredients, is COMSTOCK'S RATIONAL FOOD for infants. Excellent for invalids and dyspeptics. Sold by druggists and grocers. G. W. COMSTOCK, No. 51 Cortlandt-st.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 2d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 197, Jan. 28, 1868.

10, 55, 11, 26, 74, 21, 28, 1, 23, 71, 75.

PADUCAH—CLASS No. 198, Jan. 28, 1868.

15, 51, 78, 1, 29, 47, 75, 43, 66, 17, 11, 51, 11.

STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 27, Jan. 28, 1868.

7, 15, 9, 37, 55, 77, 58, 32, 25, 72, 73, 52, 13.

STATE LOTTERY—CLASS 28, Jan. 28, 1868.

14, 15, 28, 9, 46, 43, 73, 4, 20, 6, 53, 18, 41.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars and free. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. [illegible] Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 102 Fulton-st.

DRAWINGS CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, and information given. GALLAGHER & BROTHER, No. 40 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.